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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Princess Street, Bombay 2.

VOL. XXV NO. 186

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bombay Cabinet Plans Peasants' Budget

Drastic Retrenchment And No New Taxes

CHECK ON 'SOWCAR' RAJ

PROHIBITION SCHEME: RELIEF TO SHOP
WORKERS: MANHOOD SUFFRAGE:
OVERHAUL OF EDUCATION

A Panchayat In Every Village

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA: August 6. "It is a Villagers' Budget. Everything will be done in the interest of peasants, who are the sovereign authority." Beyond this cryptic statement Mr. Kher, the Premier would not say anything further about the first Congress Budget, when interviewed by me.

No Fresh Taxes

I, however, reliably understand that there is not going to be any fresh taxation. The sheet-anchor of the Budget to be placed before the Legislature ten days hence is economy and retrenchment. It appears that the Ministry proposes to save a few lakhs through this process and utilise that for relief to the peasantry.

Drastic Retrenchment

Drastic steps of retrenchment wherever possible, including co-ordinated Services, will be effected. There are certain items of expenditure connected with the Co-ordinated Services which can be touched by the Provincial Ministers. Savings from salaries to Ministers and their allowances will itself run to a lakh and more for six months.

PROHIBITION PLAN

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister-in-Charge of Excise and Public Health, arrived in Poona two days ago and has been attending office. His enthusiasm for Prohibition is so great that I reliably understand that before long an experiment of total prohibition in a particular District will be tried. The District has not yet been selected. Strong steps are being contemplated by the Minister-in-Charge against adulteration of food.

CONTROL OF MONEY-LENDERS.

I reliably understand that Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, contemplates introducing a Bill to regulate money-lending all over the Presidency, so that heavy interest might not be extorted from poor people. A certain percentage of interest will be fixed by the Legislature so far as money-lending to poor villagers and workers is concerned.

LABOUR IN SHOPS & HOTELS

I also understand that there is a possibility of a Bill being placed before the Houses of Legislature on behalf of the Government to regulate the working hours in shops, hotels, restaurants and offices.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Development of both mind and body is how Premier Kher interprets education. With a view to achieve that objective, it is proposed to completely overhaul the educational system, Primary, Secondary and University. No effort will be spared for the spread of adult education. Films will play a prominent part in the spread of adult education.

PLANS TO ENFORCE ADULT FRANCHISE

Panchayat In Each Village

POONA, Aug. 6. It is understood that every village Panchayat will be re-organised. Two or three members will be appointed in every village to supervise the existing Panchayats and innovate new ones. The radical re-organisation of the Panchayats is being undertaken in the various districts. The Government will be introducing a Bill to re-organise the local

Cawnpore Situation Worsens

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON MILL STRIKERS

40 Persons Arrested

CAWNPORE: August 6. The Cawnpore mill strike situation further worsened this evening. The Police opened fire on the strikers in self-defence, resulting in several being injured. It is stated that about 4,000 strikers who had assembled in front of Juggilal Kamalapat Mills refused to disperse when asked by the Police to do so. The strikers are alleged to have stoned the Police whereupon the latter fired one round.

Armed Police are patrolling the area. 40 arrests have so far been made.

The workers of three more mills went on strike this evening. The total number of mills now joining the strike is seven.

The Mazdoor Sabha is not likely to accept the terms offered by the Employers' Association.—United Press.

MILD LATHI CHARGE MADE

CAWNPORE: August 6. The strike situation in Cawnpore is fast deteriorating. The police had to make a mild lathi charge on workmen to-day when the latter demonstrated outside the Elgin Mills in defiance of the order under Section 144. The demonstrators are alleged to have stoned the Police as the result of which Mr. G. A. Pearce, Superintendent of Police, received a cut over an eye.

The efforts of the Hon. Dr. Kallashnath Katju, Minister for Industries, to bring about a settlement yesterday, failed. The mills where workmen are on strike now number four.

The local Congressmen have, it is understood, decided to support the strikers' cause as negotiations between Labour and Capital have broken down on the question of the recognition of the Mazdoor Sabha by the newly-formed Mill Employers' Association.

About 4,000 workers of the new Victoria Cotton Mills, the scene of a prolonged strike last month, struck work this morning.

The Managing Committee of the Employers' Association met this morning to consider the proposal of the recognition of the Mazdoor Sabha. They decided to do so provided all mills of Cawnpore resumed normal work by Monday morning and no further strike was declared without reasonable and due notice to be given to the Association.—United Press.

NARENDRA DEO TO SCENE

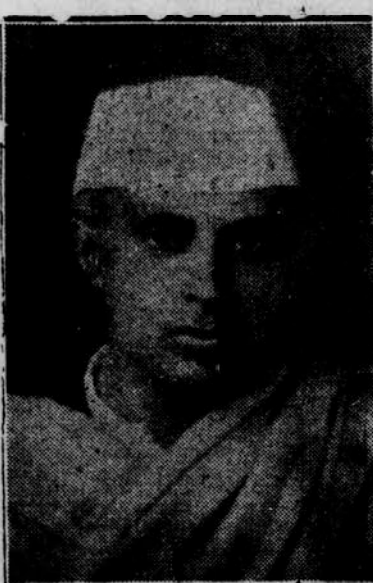
LUCKNOW: August 6. Reports received from Cawnpore regarding the Labour trouble in that city are very quietening. Seven mills have so far joined the strike.

Enquiries made in the official circles here show that the Police opened fire this evening on an unruly mob of strikers in self-defence, slightly injuring one.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, is keeping himself in constant touch with the authorities and Congressmen of Cawnpore.

Acharya Narendra Deo, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, left for Cawnpore this evening to study the "situation at first hand and intervene in the trouble if possible.—United Press.

HONOUR OF NATION AT STAKE



Pt. Jawaharlal

PT. JAWAHARLAL FOR BOMBAY

Cancels Proposed Visit To Calcutta

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be leaving for Bombay on Sunday, August 8, in connection with the medical treatment of his daughter, Miss Indira Nehru.

He has cancelled his proposed visit to Calcutta for the same purpose.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AT WARDHA

Declines To Make State- ment On His Talk With Viceroy

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 6. Mahatma Gandhi arrived here from Delhi last evening with his secretaries, Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Pyarelal. Seth Jamnadas Bajaj also arrived by the same train.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mahatmajiji declined to add anything to the official "communiqué" issued on the "Gandhi-Lithgow talks".

Gandhiji went straight to Shegaon in the rains.—United Press.

BAN ON ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN TO BE LIFTED

Mahatma To Go To The Frontier Province?

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that, as a result of the conversation between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi, there is every likelihood of the ban on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan being lifted and that, further, very soon Mahatma Gandhi will go to the Frontier Province with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

AFGHAN PRINCES ON HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

A report from Nainital says, Sardar Mohamed Umarnah and Sardar Khan, Afghan Princes, have resorted to hunger-strike in the European lock-up since August 3 as they are dissatisfied with 'inadequate allowance given them for the support of their families, education of children, etc.

No Repetition Of Andamans Tragedy

Lives Of Hundreds Of Youths More Precious Than Govt.'s Prestige, Says Jawahar

WILL BENGAL CONTINUE UNCEASING AGITATION, APPEALS SUBHAS

"What could I add to the moving and poignant appeal of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who came out of his retirement and, despite age and ill-health said eloquently what all of us feel in our hearts about the Andamans hunger-strike.

PRESTIGE-RIDDEN GOVT.

"This is not a matter concerning Bengal only but one which affects the whole of India and which touches the honour and dignity of every Indian. Our Government think that their prestige is more important than the lives of hundreds and wishes of millions. Thus observes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, in a statement on the Andamans hunger-strike.

Bose's Appeal To Bengal

"The only hope of averting a large scale tragedy rests with Congress Ministers whom I appeal to immediately order the repatriation of the prisoners belonging to their provinces, and the other ministers will be forced into action before long, says Syl. Subhas Bose in the course of statement, and appeals to Bengal to carry on, unceasing agitation till the prisoners are repatriated.

JAWAHAR'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. The following is the full text of Pandit Jawaharlal's statement:

"For some days now we have lived under oppression of thought that nearly 200 of our countrymen are on hunger-strike in the Andamans and are painfully starving to death. My feelings were strong and I dared not give them utterance immediately. And what could I add to the moving and poignant appeal of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who came out of his retirement and, in spite of age and ill-health, said eloquently what all of us feel in our hearts?

"If there is any humanity, any sensitiveness of human suffering in us, we must respond in full measure to that appeal and to the silent but powerful cry from the Andamans. I dislike hunger-strikes; I do not encourage them. But I know something also of the horror that surrounds these people who, in desperation, are driven to these painful courses.

Some of us may imagine that, their action was precipitate. What do they know of the innumerable attempts by other means to get rid of their sufferings and humiliations?

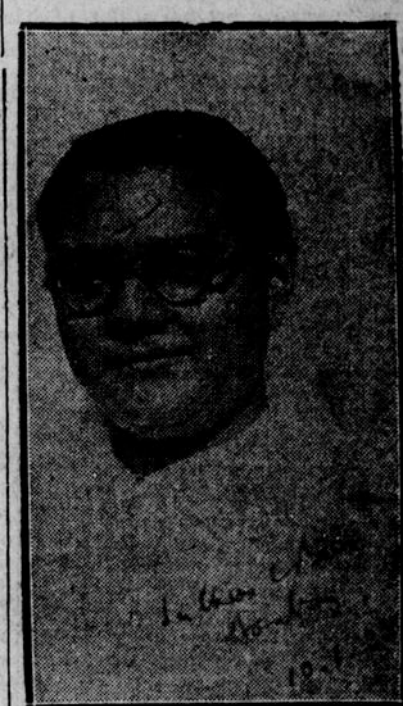
GOVT'S CALLOUSNESS

"The question of political prisoners being sent to the Andamans has agitated the country for many years now and the hunger-strike and death by starvation has already taken place in the past. But our Governments grow more and more callous and think that their prestige is more important than the lives of hundreds and the wishes of millions. I am told that even on the present occasion every effort was made by other means and, when these failed, a few political prisoners resorted to hunger-strike. Taunts and insults on the part of the authorities followed and this resulted in the spreading of the hunger-strike to hundreds.

UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

"It should be remembered that

(Continued on page 2—Col. 2).



Sjt. Subhas Bose

INSULT TO TRICOLOUR

Military Captain's Action Leads To Clash: Crowds Demand Apology.

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. A report from Jhansi says that somewhat serious incident occurred at the Dak Bunglow in an Mofussil Town of that District when, on the occasion of the Tilak Day a Military Captain, staying in the Dak Bunglow, removed the National Flag flying over the Bunglow.

A large crowd besieged the Bunglow and demanded an apology from the Captain for this insult to the National Flag. On refusal some persons, it is stated, threw a stone on the Captain which enraged him further and he is reported to have assaulted some persons.

Both parties are reported to have telegraphically complained about the incident to the Military Officers, the Premier and the District Magistrate. The Flag was again hoisted on the Bunglow.

RAJEN BABU MEETS BIHAR GOVERNOR

PATNA: August 6. Having been invited by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar, Rajen Babu Prasad interviewed His Excellency in the Government House at 3 p.m. to-day and was there a little over one hour. On his return to the Sadak Ashram, Babu Rajendra Prasad told a "United Press" representative that he could not say anything about the nature of the conversations he had with His Excellency.—United Press

INDIAN DETENUS IN BURMA

Council Of Ministers To Consider Question Of Their Release

RANGOON, Aug. 6. It is believed that the question of the release of Indian detenues in Burma was brought before the last meeting of the Council of Ministers, but it was postponed to August 11 when the next meeting takes place, the Governor presiding.

It is understood that the next meeting of the Council of Ministers will also consider a supplementary grant for the Defence Department.

It is likely that an Official Bill providing Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers will be placed before the coming session of the House of Representatives.—A.P.

(Continued on page 2—Col. 2).

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION In our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. (—) The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted: A young energetic beautiful, respectable Rajput widow or girl unmarried for a qualified Homoeopathic Physician from a respectable Rajput family, aged 36 years. Apply to: Dr. H. D. Bala, H.L.M.S., M.H.A., Phoota Tal, Jubbulpore (C. P.). (8851)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted General Clerk, experienced in Office routine. One who can do correspondence independently. Should possess knowledge of accounts and typing. Stating salary between Rs. 50 and 60. Security of Rs. 300 essential. Apply Box No. 8861, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from L.C.P. and S. Lady Doctors for Female dispensaries in the Thar Parkar district in the grade of Rs. 100—5—200 with free quarters. All the Lady doctors will have to attend cases when necessary outside headquarters, for which work there is a prescribed scale of fees—Private practice allowed subject to certain conditions fixed by the Board. In addition benefit of Provident Fund Rules are also allowed. Applications in their own handwriting to reach the President District Local Board, Thar Parkar, Mirpurkhas on or before 25th August, 1937. (5960)

Wanted Immediately Blowroom. Card, Drawing-frame, Speed and Ring Erectors for outstation Mill, thoroughly experienced. Apply Box 8854, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujarati Undergraduate for home-work, Typist preferred. Apply in writing only stating qualifications, minimum terms and references. Pratap, Villa Bellevue, Opera Tram Terminus. (8525)

Wanted—Lady Principal for a Girls' College in Northern India (First Class M.A., preferably trained). Must have sound administrative and teaching experience and holding nationalist views. Apply with copies of testimonials and references, stating religion, age, practical experience, academic qualifications and minimum salary acceptable, to Box No. 5935, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted one experienced hand for manufacturing pure acid sulphuric, Nitric, etc. Maharajah Shree Bhagvatsinhji Chemical Works, Jetalisar (Gondal) (8837)

Wanted organisers on salary, T. A. and Commission at Poona, Nasik, Bombay and Suburbs by the Unique Assurance Co., Ltd., Apply Mohanlal Shah, Aryavilas Hindu Lodge, Kalkadevi, Bombay. (8859)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers' Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Govindsingh K. Chavan, Ward No. 10, Malkapur, G.I.P. Railway, District Buldana, Berar, Now Unemployed, wishes to get employment as a Railway Cabinman, Forester or as an Oil Mill Manager. Has already worked in all these capacities and knows his work. (8854—81)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Tarachand S. Jain, 40/42, Vithalwadi, 2nd floor, Bombay 2, Now Unemployed, seeks job of an Accountant, Typist, Correspondence or General Clerk. Possesses practical experience in general office routine as he was in Import Line for 3-12 years. (125—23)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Rutton House, No. 145, Relesch St., Agripada, W. 2nd floor, self contained Blocks, Rs. 52. (8847)

Dadar Adenwalla Road, Plot No. 514B, healthy, quiet locality, new westerly building, 3 rooms flats, basins, balconies, two entrances, garage. Apply A. H. Chinoy, 764A Parsee Colony, Dadar. (8846)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—More flats for residence and large offices and shops, to be ready from 1st September at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Most up-to-date and with unique situation. Apply Manager on the premises. (8855)

92. SUB-TENANCIES WANTED.

Wanted—Small space for office room as sub-tenant, near Small Causes Court, Kalkadevi or Princess Street. Write Box No. 8845, "Bombay Chronicle."

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Senior Cambridge Institute. All Matric failed lose not this chance. Appear for December Cambridge examination. Last date is the 10th of July. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, 13th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road. (5465)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

We Do Give Expert Training in Shorthand, Typewriting and Accountancy. For guarantee—ask any of our past Students. Established 1898. Always Join: Gopal-das's Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8848)

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 160-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson.—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 6. (8304)

156. PRIVATE TUTORING

A well experienced teacher conversant in English, Mathematics and Science, wants private tuitions upto Std. VI, Apply Box No. 8860, "Bombay Chronicle."

245. ASTROLOGERS

Bureau-Report Race Tip, Bhavishyodaya Charn. Ishwarprasad Joshi, Ratan House, Vithalbhaji Tal Road, Bombay, 4. Free "Prosperity" book. (8853)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200. Particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana, 51. (8843)

Wanted immediately special Agents with cash security, to sell our matches in all districts, Nizam States and Telegu countries, for particulars apply with two-anna stamp to Messrs. Dharmappa Parappa Kuchimoti, Com. Agent, Kinnal, Dt. Kopbal, M.S.M. Rly. (8821)

340. PARTNERSHIP OFFERED

Partners are to be taken in a profitable business. Investment Rupees 5,000. Annual income, Rupees 2,400 guaranteed. Apply Box No. 8836 "Bombay Chronicle."

Racing Partner wanted for the season and other speculative business. Guaranteed 200% return. Apply Box No. 8856 "Bombay Chronicle."

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted—Lessee or experienced Working Partner for well-equipped 59-acre farm near Belgum. Good prospects, Dairy, Poultry farming, Kennel keeping, Fruit growing. Excellent opportunity for industrious man. Very favourable lease or partnership terms but no salary available. Apply—Daver, C/o Kabraji and Kapadia, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay. (8849)

466. NURSERIES & SEEDSMEN

Fruit, flower, ornamental plants prepared on large scale, supplied reasonable rates. Catalogue free: Dikhus Nursery, Vyara. (8722)

551. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For exchange of all Coupons, get to-day a free Grand Catalogue of fancy goods from G. D. Varma and Co. All India prevailing mixed coupons or labels exchangers 40/2, Banstolla St., Calcutta, Phone, B. B. 4957. (8797)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1937, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year-ended 28th February, 1937.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To re-elect Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
- To re-elect Mr. Manekah N. Pochkhanawalla, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
- To re-elect Mr. Manekah Premechand, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
- To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. W. G. McKee and Mr. S. C. Cambata, who retire by rotation and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th August, 1937, to the 3rd September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1937.
N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 13th September 1937, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 17th August, 1937.

NOTICE

In the Matter of THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and In the Matter of INDIA CINETONE LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovementioned Company held at 245, Frere Road, Bombay, on 28th July 1937, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. D. S. Damle be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Also Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the abovementioned Company which is voluntarily wound up, are requested to send in their claims within 2 weeks from date to the Undersigned and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution.

Dated this 6th August, 1937.
D. S. DAMLE,
Liquidator
Wadekar Building, Room 7, 2nd Floor, Bombay 4.

Public Notices.

FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the 15th August, 1937, for the sale in one or more lots of various well-known Books, Religious, Historical, Novels, etc., consisting of about 32,000 volumes, mostly in Persian, Urdu, Arabic and Gujarati, being the stock in a flourishing book business carried on at a prominent place at Pydhownie, Memonvada, in the name of Kazi All-miya Kazi Abdul Latif & Co. The purchaser must make his own arrangements for the continuation of the tenancy of the shop with the landlord. For detailed List and other particulars, apply to Messrs. LAM & CO., Solicitors, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

K. M. TALYARKHAN,
Court Receiver, High Court,
Bombay, as Receiver in Suit
No. 572 of 1937.

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE SPECIAL JUDGE, 1ST GRADE, BULANDSHAHR
Saleable
Form No. 169
Present: Shah Wali Alam, Esqr.,
Form of notice under section 9 of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act.
Mis. Case No. 12 of 1935

NOTIFICATION

MISCELLANEOUS NO. 12 of 1935.
WHEREAS an application under section 4 of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, 1934 (Act XXV of 1934), as amended by Act IV of 1935, has been presented on behalf of Nawab Mumtazuddin Mohammad Mukamam Ali Khan, son of Kunwar Mohammad Ikram Ali Khan, caste Rajput Mussalman, Zemin-dar resident of Papsau in the Bulandshahr district, requesting that the provisions of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act be applied to him:

Notice is hereby given under section 9(1) of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, 1934, as amended by Act IV of 1935, that all persons having claims in respect of private debts both decreed and undecreed against the person or property of the said Nawab Mumtazuddin Mohammad Mukamam Ali Khan should present to the undersigned, within three months from the date of publication of this notice in the "Gazette," written statements of their claims, in default of which every claim decreed or undecreed against the said applicant shall be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions to have been duly discharged under section 13 of the said Act.

Royal Boot House, Chandni Chowk, Delhi: Creditor.
BABULAL GUPTA,
Special Judge,
Munassarim,
Bulandshahr District.
5961

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts of Food Inspectors each in the grade of Rs. 60-5-110 plus Rs. 5 cycle allowance, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 23rd August, 1937. Those who possess the diploma of G.B. V.C. or L.C.P.S. need apply. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials if any.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
Public Health Department,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
2nd August, 1937.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM KARIMBOHY LOKHANDWALA and VAZIRBAI, daughter of Abdulhussain and wife of Ebrahim Karimbhozy Lokhandwala, of Bombay (Mahomedan) Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 70, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Bombay Improvement Trust, Leasehold land, being Plot No. 6 of Parcel Road South Scheme, containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New S. Nos. 4565 & 4566 C. S. No. 3627 of Bhuleswar Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 8079, 6945 and 8080 and Street No. 88 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Parel Road-Bhehdy Bazar in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the said Parel Road on the West by Aglary Street, on the South by Aglary Street, cross Lane and on the North by Khara Tank Road.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1937.
DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5954.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	No. 65 of 1933.	Re: Jivraj Mulji Shah.	First.
2.	No. 469 of 1934.	Re: Satyendranath Damodar Khar-kar.	First.
3.	No. 684 of 1934.	Re: Newton Oswald Gtow.	First.
4.	No. 372 of 1935.	Re: Mirza Mahomed Javad.	First.
5.	No. 577 of 1935.	Re: Jean Theop.	First.
6.	No. 582 of 1935.	Re: George Ebenezer Tristram.	First.
7.	No. 591 of 1935.	Re: John Bartholomew Menezes.	First.
8.	No. 599 of 1935.	Re: Vishwanath Ganesh Patwardhan.	First.
9.	No. 620 of 1935.	Re: Rustomji Ferozshaw Mulla Feroze.	First.
10.	No. 605 of 1932.	Re: Bhikaji Hari Jadhav.	First and final.
11.	No. 68 of 1935.	Re: Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim Bulaki.	First and final.
12.	No. 299 of 1935.	Re: Frank Mendonca.	First and final.
13.	No. 462 of 1935.	Re: Nanu Vishnu Gowday.	First and final.
14.	No. 556 of 1935.	Re: Mathuradas Lladhar Udeshi.	First and final.
15.	No. 575 of 1935.	Re: Jamabhoj Kachra Khoja and another traded as Mahomed Jamal and Co.	First and final.
16.	No. 627 of 1935.	Re: Cowasji Dinshawji Press.	Second and final.
17.	No. 876 of 1932.	Re: Jalbhoy Dinshawji Diventri.	Second and final.
18.	No. 740 of 1932.	Re: Kavalram Shaligram Khatri.	Fifth.
19.	No. 466 of 1925.	Re: Louis Almeida.	

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent in signed within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period recognised.

Bombay this 5th day of August, 1937.

R. S. BILIMORE,
Official Assignee

Public Notices.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
FOR
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

OWING to reconstruction the following material removed from the existing H. T. transmission line is for sale.

- (1) About 100 tons of hard drawn stranded copper conductor 7/131 .095 sq. inch section.
- (2) Copper sleeves and copper links for the above.

The material is in very good condition and available at reasonable prices.

Offers may be sent to or further enquiries made of
GENERAL MANAGER,
THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

5947

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARIAMBAI, widow of Tyab Husain, SALEMAHOMED TYAB HUSAIN and HURBAI, daughter of Tyab Husain and wife of Mahomed Haji Suleman, all of Bombay Memon Halai Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 sq. yds. or thereabouts (of which land a strip of vacant land, admeasuring about 1142 on the Dhobi Lane is reserved for set back) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 576, New No. 6237, Old Survey No. 1021, New Survey No. 2132, and Cadastral Survey No. 462 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 466 and Old Street Nos. 174-180 and 11-13 and New Street Nos. 94-94A, 96-98 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Sweepers' gully, belonging to the premises herein described beyond which is the property of Aminabai, widow of Rahimtoola Haji Essa Noorani and others, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ahmed Hassam Dada, on or towards the East by the Chakla Street aforesaid and on or towards the West by the Dhobi Street aforesaid.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1937.
NARIELVALA & FRAMROZE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5959.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 SALT PANS AT MADHIA, ANTPOW SALT WORKS AT WADALA, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Vithal Pandurang Thacker, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, 13th August 1937 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the undermentioned fifty salt pans.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

The right title and interest of the insolvent Vithal Pandurang Thacker in fifty (50) salt pans at Madhia Antpow Salt Works at Wadala, Bombay, admeasuring about 35630 square yards and registered in the Collector's New Survey No. 12P, and Cadastral Survey No. 192 (salt pans) and Municipal F Ward No.—A (22-28 salt pans) and Street No. 1240 (Madhi Antpow) Division Salt pans.

The insolvent Vithal Pandurang Thacker has by agreements dated 11-9-1936 and 2-12-1936, leased out the above (50) salt pans for a period of three years ending 30-9-1937 to one Misrikhan Bawakhan Dalwai at Rs. 651 per annum payable in 2 instalments Rs. 500 and Rs. 151 on 1st September and 1st February.

The sale is subject to the above lease for manufacture and sell salt in the said pans upto 30-9-1939.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PICTURE "NEKI-KA-TAJ"

Under instructions from Mr. Mayashankar Mulshankar Bhatt and another, plaintiff in Suit No. 1513 of 1936, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell off by Public Auction the Cinema Talkie Picture known as "Neki-Ka-Taj" on account and at the risk of Gajanan Shamrao Deware, the defendant in the said suit as per directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 7th April, 1937 passed in the said Suit No. 1513 of 1936 (Mayashankar M. Bhatt and another vs. Gajanan Shamrao Deware) on FRIDAY, the 13th August, 1937 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, at 120, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GOWARI, WADALA ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Vithalbai, widow of Devram Govind Thakur, the administratrix of the Estate of Devram Govind Thakur, the deceased Mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee John Dominix Tao, in exercise of the Power of Sale resolved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th April, 1929, and the Indenture of 2nd Mortgage dated 16th October 1929, MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 27th August, 1937 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 120, Apollo Street, Fort:—

All 6 Government Toka land at Gowari (Wadala) Street, bearing new Survey No. 9/1024 etc., Cadastral Survey No. 362 etc., admeasuring about 2574 sq. yards, altogether.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

WELLINGTON

FAMILY PICTURE HOUSE
THREE SHOW DAILY
3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

THE OLD GRADS TRY
TO BE YOUNG AGAIN!

Laughs? Nothing like it since
"A Night at the Opera!"

WE WENT TO
COLLEGE

Charles BUTTERWORTH
Walter ABEL Hugh HERBERT
Una MERKEL Edith ATWATER
"Neat (full length) Never to be seen"

Directed by Joseph Santley
Produced by Harry Ray

also showing
GYMNASTICS
see in the slow motion picture process the powers of American gymnasts

SUNDAY MORNING
SHOW AT 10 A.M.
"BORN TO
DANCE"

with
ELEANOR POWELL
Songs and Dances a Galore!
Plans Open .. Phone 22666

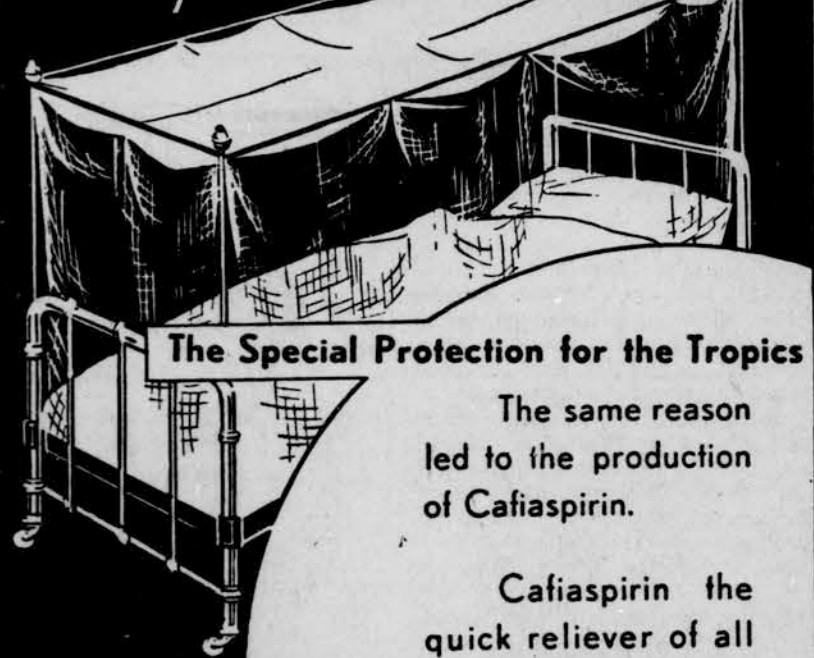
DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with Headnoises and other troubles no matter how long and what causes cured successfully in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

LEPROSY and
LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal).

Special requirements called for
the mosquito net.



The same reason
led to the production
of Cafiaspirin.

Cafiaspirin the
quick reliever of all
aches and pains,
is so composed as to
best suit the special
needs of tropical climates and is therefore:

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

World Of Sport:
Home And Abroad
Indian University Students To
Face Tennyson's Team

(By "LOOKER ON")

Indian University students will hail with delight the announcement that a representative cricket team of the various Indian Universities will have an opportunity of playing against Lord Tennyson's team at Lahore on November 10 and 11. This is the first time in the history of Indian cricket that such a privilege has been accorded to the University students as a separate entity.

In England it is the usual practice for visiting teams to have an engagement or two with the Cambridge and Oxford Universities. And that is a reason why their standard of play has risen so high. I am sure it will have the same beneficial effect on our Universities cricket if the same practice is followed in India regularly.

It is stated that a couple of trial matches will be played to give a chance to all aspirants to prove their claims. A Selection Committee has been appointed to pick out the final team. The reason for staging this match at Lahore is, I believe, to honour the champion University.

ROHINTON BARRIA CUP
The draw for the Inter-University Cricket Championship of India has been published. Isn't it a pity that the tournament, which was inaugurated only two years ago, remain unfinished last year. The reason for the failure was attributed to over-centralisation at Delhi. If its management was left to a Central Committee of the Universities, it would not have come to the unfortunate pass it had. I do not know under what rule the Board of Control could declare the Punjab University Champions for last year. It may be that they would have defeated the Nagpur University in the final. But cricket is a game of chance and it is just likely that the wind might have blown the other way. It would, therefore, be rather unfair to Nagpur to deprive them of the chance of fighting out the issue. The Punjab University has no right to receive the replica even if the donor makes a present of it to them. The match must be played to a finish.

COLLISION OF DATES
The Inter-Universities Tournament is expected to be completed by the middle of January so that it may not hamper the students in their examinations. The dates for the preliminary rounds have not been fixed by the headquarters. I suppose each zone will settle it between the Universities themselves and see that their matches do not clash with the engagements of the foreign team and the Inter-Provincial Tournament. I notice, however, that the dates for the final have collided with those for the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games. As both of them will be staged at the Brabourne Stadium, a change will be necessary in this direction. As far as I am aware the B. P. O. A. will have to stage their Games at this time as they have to choose their team from the contending athletes for the All-India meeting to be held at Calcutta at the beginning of February.

CONCRETE WICKETS
In connection with R. W. V. Robin's letter in "The Cricketer" regarding concrete wickets which I reproduced in these columns some time ago, C. V. Jackson of New South Wales writes in the same paper as follows:—"There is not the slightest doubt that the universal popularity of cricket in Australia is due to the concrete wicket. Its virtues are many: (1) Cheapness of construction—£12 will cover all costs of preparing. (2) No upkeep—we have a wicket still in use in our competition that has given (and is still giving) good service for 40 years. (3) A concrete wicket does not play so well as a good turf one, but it is immeasurably superior to a bad one, better than a mediocre one, and, generally speaking, truer, safer and more pleasurable to play on than turf wickets on many grounds not blessed with healthy finance and competent groundsmen. (4) It is not affected by weather, a fact which would be of greater advantage in England than Australia."

AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLE
"Cricket lovers from England," Jackson continues, "would be astounded at the out-of-the-way places in which concrete wickets are made in Australia. On many bush roads with no sign of habitation the inevitable cricket pitch can

be sighted, and on week-ends players will come from surrounding properties to play in local competitions. As an instance, I would cite the town of Yass, where I now reside. Its population would be about 4,000, yet within a radius of ten miles there are about 20 odd wickets and 30 teams. If we were dependent upon turf wickets it is doubtful if more than four clubs could finance the upkeep of a groundsmen. Until recent years oolite or canvas mats were laid on the concrete. Now we save this trouble by finishing off the wicket with a steel trowel with pure cement giving it a smooth surface tinted green by the mixing of a little green oxide. This saves the trouble of pegging mats and the wicket is fit for play, wet or fine."

WOMAN'S CRICKET

The third Test match between the women cricketers of England and Australia which was played at the Oval last month, ended in a draw. So the honours remain even. Commenting on this "The Cricketer" writes, "Every one who saw the Oval match must have been surprised at the high standard of women's cricket. Possibly some of the half voles were not punished as they should have been, but every body played back well and all were good on the leg side. The bowling was really excellent, the fielding very active and the throwing in left nothing to be desired, indeed, third man threw in full pitch to the wicket-keeper. The captaincy was outstanding, the field was beautifully placed. One lady, fielding at short leg to Miss Antonio, stood within two yards of the bat and was quite unperturbed when she received a hard hit on the ankle."

"COME TO STAY"

"Both teams appeared in very smart and neat costumes, and, as a spectator aptly remarked, they reminded one of ancient Greek athletes," proceeds "The Cricketer." "Women's cricket has undoubtedly come to stay. We greatly admire the extraordinary keenness displayed and consider that everything possible should be done to encourage this cricket, which owes so much to Miss Marjorie Pollard."

"One old cricketer was so impressed that he wants to raise a team of veterans against the ladies. It is certain, however, that the veterans would be badly shown up in the field, for not even the wonderfully fit and extraordinarily active G. J. V. Weigall can throw like many of the ladies. Perhaps it would be more suitable for the recently formed Forty Club, of which the Editor is President, to challenge if a suitable date can be arranged."

I only wish our famous Captain, Vizzy, was there just to learn the rudiments of the game from these ladies!

CLEAN BOWLED

I have been clean bowled for once—in a literary sense of course. Some time ago I, commenting on Tilden's visit to India, got mixed up somehow with a statement issued by Brooke Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the A. I. L. T. A., and the Editorial comments of the "Field" of Madras. The former was published in the editorial columns of the magazine. That cannot, however, be held responsible for the mistake. I cannot attribute it to the bottle, as I am an absolute teetotaler. I can only lay it at the door of the awful cold which had taken possession of my head at the time. Anyway, I tender my apologies to Brooke-Edwards for putting into his mouth words which he had not expressed and to the Editor of the "Field" of Madras for unwittingly connecting Brooke with his paper.

CHARGES REMAIN

At the same time, I do not see any reason for withdrawing the charges I had levelled against the authorities of the A. I. L. T. A. I do maintain that the policy of the A. I. L. T. A. has been "more show and less constructive work during the last few years and that this has brought the Association almost to the gates of ruin." The mouthpiece of the A. I. L. T. A. itself, namely, "The Field" of Madras, had to a certain extent supported my view in regard to foreign visits in the previous article mentioned above. This is nothing but show—and a very costly show at that. In all constructive matters—the All-India championships, Inter-Provincial Tournament, importation of coaches, sending of team to Europe, etc.—indecision and inertia have dogged them in their footsteps. They decide one thing to-day and undo it to-morrow. Nothing can grow in strength in this way. The birth of an Association in Delhi gives them a danger signal. I always wish to support the A. I. L. T. A. whole-heartedly in their endeavours but they must act.

LINGAYATS' CLAMOUR

Diwaker Disowns Alleged Interview in Hubli Paper

(From Our Correspondent),
HUBLI Aug. 6

Interviewed regarding the reports which have appeared in certain papers that Mr. R. R. Diwaker has given an interview in "Tarun Karnataka", Hubli supporting the inclusion of a Lingayat in the Bombay Ministry, he (Mr. Diwaker) states that owing to his continued illness and enforced rest, he has given no such interview and expressed no such view. He could not imagine any occasion when he may, support any communal claims.

Mr. Diwaker's health is improving though the doctors advise one more month's rest.

Seven Years For
Murder Of Hawker

LAHORE, Aug. 6.
Mr. G. F. Khosla, the Sessions Judge, sentenced Abdul Mannan, (the Muslim youth who killed a Hindu hawker. Because the latter was alleged to have vilified Prophet Mahommed in the presence of the accused), to seven years rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

INSURANCE
LEGISLATION

Asaf Ali's Amendments To
Tighten Control Over
Foreign Concerns

SIMLA: August 6.
The representatives of Insurance interests, both British and Indian, are arriving at Simla almost daily in view of the meeting of the Insurance Committee which sits from Monday next.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, arrives here to-morrow and will be assisted by Mr. Satyamurti, who is already here and by Mr. Asaf Ali, who arrived yesterday.

Mr. Asaf Ali has tabled a number of amendments mainly to tighten the control over the operations of foreign companies established in India.

Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen, well-known solicitor of Bengal who will be nominated Member of the Assembly to assist Sir Nripen Sircar, Law Member, in piloting the important legislation, is already examining the mass of opinions received on the Insurance Bill, and will be available for consultation by the Select Committee.

Sir Sultan Ahmed cannot be appointed Member of the Select Committee in the absence of Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan so that Government will lose one vote in the Committee. But as Chandra would have it, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Deputy President, has been held up in Europe so that the Opposition will also be losing a vote.—United Press.

CROWNED WITH UNANIMOUS
POPULARITY!

THE ONLY PICTURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS



SAGAR'S

'JAGIRDAR'

Starring:

MOTILAL—SURENDRA

BIBBO—MAYA—YAKUB

Direction: MEHBOOB

IN THE 11th WEEK

And Still the fond Craze
of a Million Screen Fans

AT

ROXY

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinee on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays
at 2-30 p.m.

"JAGIRDAR" Records on H. M. V.

Are best Sellers of the month.

TARIFF BOARD CONCLUDES EVIDENCE IN BOMBAY

FACTORY OWNERS WANT TO PREVENT EVEN INTER-PROVINCIAL COMPETITION

BOMBAY, Friday.
The Bombay itinerary of the Tariff Board concluded to-day, with the examination of Mr. P. B. Advani, the director of Industries Bombay.

The Board members leave Bombay to-morrow for Hyderabad where they will visit the site of the proposed Nizam Sagar Sugar Factory and also hold informal discussion with the representatives of the State.

The next formal sitting of the Board will be at Delhi, where the Board arrives on Friday.

Besides Mr. Advani, Mr. R. R. Hill, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces; Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder, Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad; Mr. Low Agricultural Adviser to the Central India States; Mr. M. L. Dahanukar and D. M. Dahanukar, representing the Maharashtra Sugar Mills and the Belbandi Sugar Farms, Ltd., were examined by the Board.

Grievances Of Factory Owners
Mr. Dahanukar, detailed the grievances of the factory owners against the Irrigation Department. Government wanted to undertake a scheme of drainage for the Canal Areas. But when they found the factories coming up, they wanted to shoulder the whole cost of rupees 5 lacs on the factories when they protested, the Govern-

ment offered to take the money by instalments, at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre per season plus interest at seven per cent. This would prove too great a burden on the factories.

The factories already had their own scheme of drainage and they should be allowed to make their own arrangements in the future also.

Charge Of Provincialism

Referring to the charge of provincialism, which had been made against them, in respect of their demand for the increase of freight on sugar which comes from U. P. and Bihar, Mr. Dahanukar retorted the charge and said that they only wanted to live and let live. The influx of sugar from U. P. would only lead to an uneconomic rate cutting resulting in losses to all parties. It was true that there should be some internal competition if the benefit of protection was to accrue to the consumers; but such competition should not be unfair or unhealthy.

The Press was not allowed to be present at the discussions between the Tariff Board and the other official witnesses that were examined to-day.

But, it is understood that they discussed the manufacture of sugar candy and confectionary with Mr. B. P. Advani. The condition of the cultivation of cane in the various areas, is understood to have been the subject of discussion between the Board and the other departmental heads.

Daylight Crossing Of Atlantic

LONDON, Aug. 6.

"Clipper the Third" left Foynes at 04.19 hour on the first all-day-light of the Atlantic. She had a good start and is keeping radio communication with Foynes and Botwood Radio Stations.

One of the main reasons for the daylight crossing is to test wireless communications all through the day—as radio messages are received better at night-time.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE HAPPINESS



PATENTEX is master product for spacing of childbirth. It is hygienically prepared and is non-injurious. Method of using quite simple and not unpleasant. Preparation according to Indian climatic conditions.

Price per tube Rs. 3-8-0

MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.



a daily habit that means good health

A glass of Phosferine Tonic Wine two or three times a day is more than a good drink—it's a good habit. You can feel it doing you good—restoring your lost energy and generally toning up your system to withstand the tiring effects of the climate. This wonderful tonic wine gives you a new feeling of fitness and banishes all 'headiness' and depression. Don't blame the midday sun—get a bottle of Phosferine Tonic Wine today and you will soon feel the difference!

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE
THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

Agents: SPENCER & Co., Ltd., Throughout India

Revers Cup Football

EASY WIN FOR KIRKEE GUNNERS

1. F. League Defeated by 4 Goals To 1

BOMBAY, Friday.

Friday's game in the Revers Cup Football tournament, which was played between the 3rd Field Brigade R. A. from Kirkee and the Indian Football League, resulted in an easy victory for the former by 4 goals to 1.

The margin of victory was not the true indication of the run of play, particularly in the first half, during which the exchanges were evenly shared, with the result that the teams stood at level with 1 goal each.

On resumption, the Gunners became more aggressive and dominating the play for most of the time, they added three to their score, to come out winners by 4 goals to 1.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Cheshire Regiment v. Muslim F. C., from Quetta.

America's Cup Retained In U. S. A.

NEW FORT, (Rhode Island):

LONDON, August 5.
'Ranger' won the fourth successive race against the 'Endeavour' and retained America's Cup for the United States.

'Ranger' won to-day's race in three hours, seven minutes and 49 seconds, breaking 'Endeavour's' first record of three hours, nine minutes and one second for 30 miles triangular course established in 1934.

'Endeavour's' second time was three hours, 11 minutes and 26 seconds.

Both yachts remained on starboard tack half an hour after rounding the buoy. 'Endeavour' slightly closed the gap but 'Ranger's' quadri-lateral genoa jib and reaching foresail were drawing better than 'Endeavour's' balloon jib and medium staysail and she rounded the second buoy half-mile ahead.

'Ranger's' elapsed time was two hours and 15 minutes and the 'Endeavour's' two hours 19 minutes less the time lost in the start.

'Ranger' retained the commanding lead on the homeward stretch and won the closest race of the series.—Reuter.

PATAUDI ADVISED COMPLETE REST

Leaving For India In September

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Nawab of Pataudi returned to London this afternoon from Worcester where he has been playing cricket. He seemed very tired when he stepped out of the car.

Interviewed by Reuter he said, "It is not true I am suffering from a blow under the heart received from Bowes at Lords in 1934 when playing for England against The Rest. As a matter of fact, I soon recovered from the blow, but it shocked me and I developed nervous strain. I am afraid I must give up cricket for sometime to come."

Pataudi has been advised by his doctors complete rest throughout the winter. He hopes however, to play next season. After three weeks of rest in London he is leaving for India in the first week of September.—Reuter.

BUDGE REFUSES TO BE PROFESSIONAL

NEW YORK, August 5.

The Lawn Tennis player, Budge, questioned regarding the reported offer of 8,000 sterling said he had no intention of turning professional, at least not as yet.—Reuter.

"NEW ERA IN YACHT CONSTRUCTION"

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.

Mr. Sopwith said that he had no idea whether he would come back for another challenge. Mr. H. Vanderbilt declared that he had no thought about defending, if another challenge was received.

Mr. Sopwith congratulated Mr. Vanderbilt who has received shoals of congratulatory telegrams. The Englishman attributed the 'Ranger's' victory to the shape of her hull, which, he declared, opens a new era in yacht construction. All the newspapers praise the sporting spirit in which the races were sailed.—Reuter.

POONA RACES

Selections For Second Summer Meeting

BY "SENEX"

2-0 p.m. THE SATARA PLATE, Div. I.—7 furlongs.
LUCKY SON 1
SILVER DOME 2
AL KAYID 3

2-30 p.m. THE MAIDEN PLATE—5 furlongs.
ROTTEN ROW 1
CHERIE 2
HUE D'OR 3

3-0 p.m. THE SATARA PLATE, Div. II.—7 furlongs.
SA'AD NAZAM 1
SAMAH 2
HARIA 3

3-30 p.m. THE KATHIAWAR PLATE—6 furlongs.
BELLE OF YORK 1
MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 2
VANITY FAIR 3

4-0 p.m. THE LOHAGON PLATE, Div. II.—6 furlongs.
IRAQ BAHADUR 1
AMIR 2
NUR JEHAN 3

4-30 p.m. THE BRISBANE PLATE, Div. II.—1 mile.
ESSEX LAD 1

HILL NOTE FAIRNSTITCH 2

5-0 p.m. THE BRISBANE PLATE, Div. I.—1 mile.
PEGASUS 1
JUBILEE ESSEX 2
THE RIGHT MAN 3

5-30 p.m. THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP—6 furlongs.
RIGOLETTA 1
BEAU BARTON 2
PAPER BOY 3

6-0 p.m. THE ASCOT PLATE—1 mile.
THE NUN 1
LYON'S MAIL 2
HAREM 3

6-30 p.m. THE LOHAGON PLATE, Div. I.—6 furlongs.
TAJ SUBHAN 1
HONEST BEAUTY 2
GANI 3

DOUBLE:—

SA'AD NAZAM & ESSEX LAD

TREBLE:—

IRAQ BAHADUR, PEGASUS and RIGOLETTA

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 Kc/s.
8-30 a.m. An Orchestral Melody.
Air Artists. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Saints of India." Kabir. By D. G. Vaidya. 8-55 Light Music. Lahnoo Nagpure.
12-0 noon. Indian Recorded Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements, My Ideal Programme. Arranged by "Bon Vivant." 5-15 Light Music. Serene Vazifdar. 5-45 Relay of foot-ball, from Cooperage. 6-0 Clarinet Solo. An Air Artist. 6-45 To the Bhujmian. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7 p.m. followed by Talk Marathi on Battle of Plassey by Sumal Palgaonkar. 7-30 "Prem Murthi." A Gujarati Musical Play. Written by "Pragji" J. Dossa and produced by Dr. Nagindas J. Sampat. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Week in Sport" By Raddy. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Piano-forte Recital. By Luise Lanenroth. 10 A Studio Concert.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 Kc/s.
7 a.m. Sur Bahar Solo. Bhalron-Bahar. By H. H. Chughtal. 7-10 Radha Rani of Calcutta. Light Music. 7-45 Dance Melodies. On Sarinda. 7-55 Ahmed Hussain. 8-10 Master Faqir Uddin. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English). 12-30 p.m. Indian Music. 6-30 Air Orchestra. Dhanl. 6-40 Master Faqir Uddin. 7-5 Alap Poorbi. On Sarod. 7-10 Radha Rani of Calcutta. Light Music. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani). Current Publications. (Urdu) By Shahid Ahmed. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Play (Hindustani): "Zindan-i-Maashrat." By Mazhar Ansari. (Performed by Air Artists). 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk in (English): "Man and Matter." No. 3. On Waves. By R. L. Moore. 10-0 Master Faqir Uddin. 10-20 Radha Rani of Calcutta. Light Music.

CAMBAY OR KURUKSHETRA?

Handbills Sensation Amongst Jains

(From Our Correspondent).

CAMBAY, Aug. 5
Cambay has become the Kurukshetra, in other words battlefield for the two parties of the Jains. Handbills abusing and alleging Jainacharyas of opponent sections are issued without bearing any name.

It is a matter of great rejoicing that Acharya Vijayabhadraji in Cambay has, in usual morning lecture of 4th inst, already declared his resentment against such propaganda. Will Acharya Lavansuriji on other side follow suit?

"THE FLYING RANEE"

Facilities For Passengers From Surat

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. write.

Thanks to the continued patronage of the public, the B. B. & C. I. Railway have been able to continue their new popular daily service of the "Flying Ranee" through the monsoon months.

This train continues to draw large numbers of happy holiday makers every week-end, and the daily service is an undoubted boon to business people residing at the numerous places of importance between Bombay and Surat.

The Railway pay continued attention to improving the facilities on this service and have now made arrangements that passengers leaving Surat may occupy the carriages from midnight onwards so as to avoid an early start in the morning.

Catering in Hindu and Mahomedan style is arranged on the train so that meals can be taken 'en route' and tea is provided in the carriages on the journey.

Arrangements are being made for the provision of most up-to-date and convenient carriages for this service after the monsoon.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

Manchester Association's Offer Of Assistance

We have received the following communication from the Hon. Secretary, the Manchester Indian Association:—

"In view of the difficulties experienced by Indian students in finding suitable accommodation and proper guidance on their arrival in England, it has been the policy of the Manchester Indian Association to offer all possible help, advice and guidance to all the freshers who come to Manchester for studies and for practical training. Students who intend sailing for the next academic session beginning in October are advised to communicate with Mr. G. S. Kasbekar, the Hon. Secretary, Manchester Indian Association, c/o The College of Technology Sackville Street Manchester, informing the date and time of their arrival in Manchester either before leaving India or on their arrival in London.

The Secretary will only be too pleased to give any further information required."

KEEP YOUR BREATH SWEET—PURE

GARGLE

ANTISEPTIC

STRENGTH

Keeps bad breath

protects health too.

A Smart Car

WHICHEVER WAY YOU LOOK AT IT...



WANDERER

It's a sturdy four cylinder car built for a long life. One of its outstanding features is the surprisingly low petrol consumption. It climbs, without panting, the steepest hill and, because of its excellent suspension, holds any road—whatever the surface. A roomy interior with luxurious comfort is just another feature the Auto Union incorporated when building this better car... the WANDERER. And its body design will appeal to the most cultured taste. Drive it to-day. Arrange for a demonstration.



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Offers You Protection under Guaranteed Rs. 20/- Per BONUS Particulars from:— Thousand.

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Fresh as a flower right through the evening

After bathing, dust the body over lightly with Cuticura Talcum, and you will find you remain fresh, fragrant and cool throughout the evening. There is a reason for this.

Cuticura Talcum is absolutely pure and is specially medicated with balsamic essential oils. It absorbs perspiration soothes and cools hot, inflamed skin where chafing has occurred. Because of its unusual fineness Cuticura Talcum smoothes more evenly over the skin so that its effect is more lasting.

Try it today to appreciate its wonderful "satin" quality. Notice its delightful perfume—a flower-like fragrance that lingers all evening and is itself delightfully refreshing.

Sample of Cuticura Talcum Soap and Ointment sent on receipt of 3 annas. Address, Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, BOMBAY



Cuticura TALCUM POWDER

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 1, 1937
Muslim: Jummah-ul-Arwal 28, 1356
Parsi: Aspadarmad 6, 1306
Hightide: 12-23
Lowtide: 6-00; 18-45
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.

S. S. 'Ranchi' sails at 1 p.m.
Mr. B. N. Gokhale's lecture on "Women under Hindu Law, past and present", Wilson College, 4-30 p.m.

Monday, August 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MAVLAKHI DHARAMDAS BHADIDAS (aged 94) died on Friday Aug. 6 at 9-30 p.m. Uthman ceremony at residence Gurgaon Back Road, at 5 p.m. to-day.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khor will conduct the weekly public class on Gita at the Ashram to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Vijayshankarji will deliver a public religious sermon to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

N. KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

There will be a programme of vocal music by famous radio star, Mr. P. N. Dewoolkar, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the Sangh's Hall, Save House, Gurgaon.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

Khan Sahib Alladiya Khan of Lahore will sing some of the rare 'Raags' in the school Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Gurgaon, to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Ginyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd August, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th August.

NEW DADAR-BRAHMOPASAK

The Weekly Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. B. B. Korgankar in the King George High School at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Nyaya-Ratna D. G. Vinod, M.A., will speak on "Some Aspects of Indian Philosophy" at Vithal Mandir Thana, to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m.

PALE LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH
On behalf of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh Swami Nityanand (World Teacher) will deliver lecture on "Hindu Culture" in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM
Mr. C. S. Ayyar will deliver a lecture on "Melodic Music and Numbers" at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Wilson College. There will be also a violin recital.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

"Sri. Krishnaswamy Sastrigal of Mysore Math, Benares, will conduct a discourse on "Bhakti Yoga" to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. in the Samaj Hall."

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

The 58th general meeting of the Musical Art Society will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brahman Sabha Hall, Gurgaon. A programme of Vocal Music by Prof. K. Nagashiro has been arranged.

PSYCHOLOGY STUDY CLASS

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society Dr. B. P. Hivale, will conduct a study class on Psychology in English at the Theosophical Society, Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on "Abnormal Psychology."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Man Who Found Himself" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bull-Doog Drummond at Bay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Rose Marie" Daily at 6-30 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Nancy Steele is Missing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"We Went to College" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RECEPTION TO DR. MANKAD
A meeting of the friends and admirers of Dr. V. B. Mankad, M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. (London) D.O. (Oxon) will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Mani Nagar Nivas, A/8, Panadul Terraces, Grant Road, to congratulate him on his return to India after obtaining the above degree.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE
Under the auspices of the League Mr. Nanji Sandilvi B.A. will deliver a lecture on "To-day's Journalism in the world of Islam" to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the League's Hall, 129 Abdul Rehman Street, Mr. A.M.T. Waqif will preside.

LATE MR. NAGALPURIA
The late Mr. Nagalpuria's news of whose demise appeared yesterday was the Vice-President and Ex-Secretary of the Bombay Grain Dealers Association and not the Vice-President and Ex-Secretary of the same community.

MATUNGA GUJRATI SEVA MANDAL
Mr. Hariprasad Kothari writes:—The second annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held at the premises of the Matunga Boys and Girls School, Raghai Building opposite Station to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Prof. Vrajlal Bhagwandas Chhaya.

"MASS EDUCATION"
Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M.E.D., M.C.S.T. Secretary Bombay Municipal School Committee, will deliver an address to the Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, on "Some Aspects of Mass Education" at the Ramnarain Ruia College Matunga, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m., when Principal V. K. Bhagwat will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CURREY ROAD.
Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held near Currey Road, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m., to propagate the idea of the Congressmen's Conference, which is to be held shortly.

DR. NAIR MEMORIAL FUND
The Principal National Medical College Bombay writes:—The Late Dr. A. L. Nair Memorial Fund started by the students and staff of the National Medical College in March, 1935, will be closed by the Managing Committee on August 15, 1937. The total amount collected by now is Rs. 7,604-5-0. Those well-wishers and sympathisers of Dr. Nair desirous of sending the donation, may please send to the Principal before the fixed date. The fund is for handing over the amount to the Trustees to give scholarships to the deserving students, of which due notice will be given to donors.



Mrs. Mitter (centre) wife of Mr. D. N. Mitter, Solicitor-General to the Govt. of India who arrived in Bombay on Thursday from England with her daughters.

TYPICAL CASE OF LEISURELY WALKING

Magistrate's Comment In Acquitting Driver Of Rash Driving Charge

Observing that "It seems to be a typical case of people crossing roads in the most leisurely fashion without looking right or left for any traffic", Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court acquitted Eruchshaw Ardeshr Wazifdar, a driver, who was charged with rash and negligent driving.

The accident had occurred at Delisle Road on October 8, 1936. Parvatibai, an old woman aged 70 who was also deaf, was knocked down and sustained injuries.

IN AID OF KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL FUND

New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)'s The President at the Krishna Talkies, New Charni Road, to-morrow Sunday at 10 A.M. (S.T.) Tickets can be had at the Theatre.

L. S. G. D. EXAMINATION
It is hereby notified that L.S.G.D. Examination for Officers of Local Self-Government Service will commence at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona from 21st September 1937. New classes open from 18th October, 1937. Ex-students will therefore, please apply for Programme of Examination after the 15th of August.

Candidates who desire to join the classes for the forthcoming session should write to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for admission.

PARSI STATISTICAL BUREAU
Under the auspices of the Parsi Statistical Bureau there will be a free cinema show at the Excelsior Theatre, Ravelin Street, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., when Lady Shapurji Billimoria will preside, and Sir Jehanvir C. Corjee, Mr. Fakirji Bhambhani, Khan Bahadur Jungewalla, Ervad Framroz Bode, and others will speak on the purpose and nature of the Socio-economic Survey of the Parsi community.

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Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel will preside and Messrs. B. N. Ambekar, Wamanrao Kulkarni, V. B. Karanjikar and others will address the meeting.

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HYDERABAD'S TRIBUTE TO LOKMANYA
(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind) By Mail.
The death anniversary day of Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated by the girls and teachers of St. Mira's High School, Hyderabad (Sind) Early morning they listened to Vaswaniji's glowing tribute to the Lokmanya. At a special meeting of the School, the teachers addressed the girls on the life and message of this great hero of Indian history.

CONCERTS BY WELL-KNOWN MUSICIANS
Two Grand Musical Concerts by the well-known musicians, (1) Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, on Saturday 7th August 1937 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) and by (2) Khan Sahib Faiz Khan, State Musician of Baroda on Sunday 8th August 1937 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) will be given at Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

These concerts are organised in aid of the Kanara Brotherhood which renders varied social service in Bombay without any distinction of caste, creed or sex. The Brotherhood is conducting a Hindi Class a Literacy Class, a Sewing Class (for women) and an Industrial Home (for poor women) and supplies medical requisites to the poor free of charge. One-third of the net proceeds of the two concerts will be devoted to the award of scholarships to poor students, and another one-third to the industrial home conducted by the Brotherhood.

Kanarans and the public are earnestly requested to help the Brotherhood by patronising these concerts.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN PRESIDENCY

Nasik And East And West
Khandesh Badly Affected

The following are the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending July 31:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were:—928 attacks and 356 deaths against 840 attacks and 304 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 340 attacks and 142 deaths against 225-104 in the previous week; East Khandesh 248-70 against 160-46; West Khandesh 169-60 against 278-78; Ahmednagar 41-2; against 13-7; Bijapur 44-18 against 63-19; Satara 35-22 against 18-11; Sholapur 35-12 against 78-36; Kolaba 7-7 against nil; Dharwar 2-2 against 4-2 and Thana 1-0 against 1-1.

In Nasik district Malegaon taluka is badly affected. The disease is spreading from Nasik district to Ahmednagar district and some villages in Kopergaon taluka which borders on Nasik district have been infected. In East Khandesh district incidence is being reported from Chalisgaon, Bhadgaon, Chopda and Erandol talukas and Jalgaon taluka is newly affected. In West Khandesh district there was a decrease during the week.

PLAGUE

Sixteen cases and 10 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 11-5 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 15 attacks and 8 deaths against 11-3 and Dharwar 1-2 against nil.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kolaba 35-9; Satara 10-0; Ahmednagar 7-0; Ratnagiri 7-0; East Khandesh 4-0; Surat 3-1; Poona 2-0; Sholapur 2-0; Kanara 2-0; Bijapur 1-0; Dharwar 1-0 and Bombay city 13-11. Total 87 attacks and 21 deaths against 79-17 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Six cases and six deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 6 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 3 attacks and 3 deaths and Ahmedabad town 3-3.

INFLUENZA

Three cases and four deaths from influenza were recorded in Bombay city during the week.

Alleged Defamation

"The article in question, I admit, undoubtedly embodies hostile criticism, but at the same time, I submit, was published under an honest belief that the Exhibitors' interests could not be safeguarded by those like the complainant whose interests are opposed to theirs."

This was mentioned in the course of a lengthy statement filed by Mr. G. Gopal Pillai, on Thursday, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, in the case in which he is charged with defamation of Mr. Alex Hague, Managing Director, Pathe Cinema, Limited.

The case arose out of a letter published in "Exhibitors' Review" of which the defendant was the Printer and Publisher.

Ambitious Programme

Of "Safety First"

"The ambitious programme and efforts of the Association, to stem the accident course and converse the Nation's wealth and prosperity by the preservation of human life cannot secure the desired results until all public spirited citizens acknowledge their responsibilities by participating in this great movement."

This is the appeal that has been issued by "The Safety First Association of India" through the press.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

Train.	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chikheok	8 15	20 35
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	17 15	
Poona Mail	10 25	17 00
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 45
Poona East Passenger	17 0	11 50
Alahabad Express	19 24	8 15
	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Train.	Arr.	Dep.
Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—		
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	23 20
Delhi Express	6 00	23 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	9 45
Baroda Passenger	9 10	4 45
"The Flying Racer"	9 45	
"The Flying Racer" daily on Saturdays	15 10	

To-morrow at 10-30 a.m.

"CARAVAN" with Loretta Young Charles Boyer.

REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"YOU'LL NEVER FIND HER!"
My tears have been blood... My heart has eaten hate... But now I'm revenged!"

VICTOR McLAGLEN · CONNOLLY
PETER LORRE
'NANCY STEELE IS MISSING!'
JUNE LANG · ROBERT KENT
SHIRLEY DEANE · JOHN CARRADINE
JANE DARWELL · FRANK CONROY

Also NEW ALL-COLOUR Film of the CORONATION

Capitol DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Here's the New Girl of Your Dreams
Lovely Joan Fontaine in her signal role on the screen! A drama of love and courage!

THE MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF
with JOHN BEAL
JOAN FONTAINE
PHILIP HUSTON
Directed by Lew Lander
Produced by Cliff Reid

Also

NEW ALL-Colour film of CORONATION

Fundamental Rights Day At Chikmagalur

(From A Correspondent)
KADUR, (By Mail).
The Secretary, Kadur District Congress Committee Chikmagalur writes:—

In accordance with the appeal issued by the All-India States' People's Conference, the Fundamental Rights Day was observed at Chikmagalur on August 1.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED UNOPOSED

President Of Dharwar City Municipality
(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR (By Mail).

Mr. Narayanrao Koplikar, a young Congressman, has been elected president unopposed in the presidential election of the Dharwar Municipal Borough.

for WOMEN ONLY
NOVUM
After years of research, a group of the greatest medical savants of France have discovered a crystalline gland-hormone product for amenorrhoea. Make your course run smooth. End delays within 48 to 72 hours. An ideal remedy for practising birth-control without any artificial contraceptives. A high-grade ethical product with an open formula. Recommended by doctors and nurses all round the world. Price Rs. 12-8.

WARNING: SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PREGNANCY OTHERWISE ABORTION WILL OCCUR!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937

REPATRIATE THEM AT ONCE

The Congress President and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose have each issued a statement condemning the conduct of the Bengal Ministry in refusing to consider the question of repatriating the Andamans prisoners until they abandon their hunger-strike. Pandit Jawaharlal warns the authorities concerned that "if anything happens to these young men, India will be aflame with anger and will not forget it or forget those on whom the responsibility will lie." He rightly points out that the intense unmitigated repression in Bengal is a matter concerning the whole country and whoever "is silent compromises with these evils and tolerates them." Mr. Bose makes a sound suggestion that Congress Ministers should immediately order the repatriation of the prisoners belonging to their provinces and he feels sure that if other Ministries do not voluntarily follow suit they will be shamed into action before long. We trust Congress Ministers will respond to the appeal forthwith.

Duty Of Public

While we unreservedly condemn the Bengal Ministry's refusal to consider the just demands of the Andamans prisoners unless they end the strike, we wholeheartedly endorse the Premier's telegraphic appeal to them to desist from their course. A hunger-strike is certainly not the best way to press a demand as more effective methods can be adopted when there is a responsible ministry. We also endorse Mr. Hux's suggestion that influential Congress leaders should also write to the hunger-strikers to abandon their strike. Pandit Jawaharlal, while admitting that the Andamans prisoners were driven in desperation to resort to a hunger-strike after innumerable attempts by other means to get the wrongs redressed had failed, says at the same time that he dislikes hunger-strikes and would not encourage them. We cannot support Mr. Bose's suggestion that "only when repatriation has been ordered can the prisoners be requested to give up the hunger-strike." As Pandit Jawaharlal points out "a hunger-strike in the Andamans is far more dangerous than one in India as the climate of the Andamans is bad and complications soon follow." It is, therefore, the duty of the public and particularly of eminent leaders simultaneously to condemn the

relentless attitude of the Bengal Ministry and appeal to the hunger-strikers to abandon their strike.

Response To The Appeal

A tremendously heavy responsibility rests on the Bengal Ministry as also on the Government of India in this matter. The latter have committed a grievous blunder in refusing permission to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena to proceed to the Andamans. He might have succeeded in persuading the hunger-strikers to abandon their strike even if the telegrams of leaders should fail to have that effect. The Bengal Government also are responsible for this blunder, for if they had recommended the granting of the permission sought by Mr. Saxena, the Government of India would not have ignored their recommendation. Now a non-official committee consisting of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. A. Ahmed and Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore is anxious to proceed to the Andamans and enquire into the state of affairs there. We trust there will be no official opposition to their departure. As regards the Bengal Ministry's refusal to consider the question of repatriating the prisoners unless an assurance is forthcoming that there will not be a recrudescence of political crimes and terrorist outrages, Mr. Bose pertinently observes that no individual can give an assurance which will bind the whole of society. He says further that since "on official testimony the minds of the younger generation have turned away from the thoughts of violence, the Government can, by their own beneficence, harness their activity along peaceful channels." On his own part, as the President of the Bengal Congress Committee, he has already issued instructions to Congress organisations and to individual Congressmen to regard the propaganda for incultivating non-violence as a permanent item in their future plan of work. And he earnestly hopes that "the Bengal Ministry will no longer stand on a false prestige but will endeavour to gather the real prestige round itself by immediately ordering the release of detenus and repatriation of the prisoners in the Andamans as a prelude to the release of other classes of political prisoners." We earnestly hope that for the sake of justice, humanity and also the peace of Bengal the Ministry will promptly respond to the appeal.

Jinnah's Opportunity

"Mr. Jinnah's statement of the 2nd August astounds me" says Babu Rajendraprasad. It has astounded everyone who has closely followed the controversy on the subject. The evidence which Babu Rajendraprasad has furnished in the course of his reply to Mr. Jinnah just published justifies his statement: "After all this, to say that the formula had emanated from me and my friends and that Mr. Jinnah did not give even his conditional assent takes my breath away." Babu Rajendraprasad has also admirably summed up the attitude adopted by him as representative of the Congress and by Mr. Jinnah in the following words: "I accepted the formula then and accept it even to-day. I offered to get it ratified by the Congress, I offer to do so even to-day. Mr. Jinnah on the other hand says now in effect that he never accepted the formula even in his personal capacity and is not prepared to do so even to-day. If I get the formula accepted by the Congress then he will place it before the Muslim League, with-

out a commitment even on his own part personally to support it. I leave it to the public to judge between us both on the question of the fact and on our respective attitudes."

So far as the public is concerned we have no doubt it shares Babu Rajendraprasad's astonishment at Mr. Jinnah's attitude. Mr. Jinnah has often expressed his desire for an honourable settlement. Let him put his declaration to an honourable test instead of prolonging a controversy in which he has proved himself to have been in the wrong. The Congress offer is before him as it was in 1935. If he adheres to the 1935 formula and publicly pledges himself to it as Babu Rajendraprasad has done, a Congress-League settlement can be brought about within twenty-four hours. Mr. Jinnah has an excellent opportunity such as no leader claiming to represent his community has had in the past. Will he have the far-sighted vision and authentic statesmanship to seize it? The Muslim community as well as India waits for his answer.

The New Policy

The deputation that met the Bombay Premier at Poona to demand the removal of the bans placed on hundreds of books by Government in the past has done a service by drawing attention to a less noticed aspect of repression. The indiscriminate proscription of books is one of the worst forms of repression or deprivation of civil liberties, as it deprives millions of men of the stimulating influence of good books. Where

there is no freedom of thought there can be no freedom of the Press, and without these there can be no civilised government. The present Government of Bombay do not need to be enlightened on such points and we can confidently accept Mr. Kher's assurance that the Ministry is already seriously considering the whole question of ending every kind of repression, including the removal of the ban on books and

WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(BY TODARMAL.)

During the week all markets fluctuated within a narrow range with restricted trading. Cotton was the only market which showed greater interest. The decline is now arrested and the market is preparing for the next Bureau Report which is due on Monday.

The drastic decline in the price of American cotton induced Senators Black and Bilbo to introduce a bill to secure loans at the price of 12 cents on the present cotton crop but President Roosevelt is strongly opposed to this measure, as without crop control, loans will have no effect. However, the general belief exists that, without any new legislation, the Commodity Credit Corporation can give loans.

The attitude of the Senate is known. It is not prepared to consider any agricultural Bill during the present session. This decision has created some difficulty and now the President is opposed to the loan proposal. All cotton traders are awaiting the final outcome.

American Cotton Crop

On the other side, the American cotton crop is progressing satisfactorily and private estimates run between 149 and 157 lakh bales. It may be noted that the area under cultivation this year has increased by 10 per cent and the weather has been so favourable that all past records of yield will be crossed. Prices have declined by 20 per cent, and similarly production is also showing an increase of 20 per cent. Thus as far as the cash return to the grower is concerned there is no loss to him, but cotton-growers in other countries will have to suffer.

The Sino-Japan war has forced down yarn and cloth prices in Japan as China will not buy Japanese goods. This decline will offer keen competition to our mills.

Prospects Of Khadi

Khadi is going to get increased importance and among village industries will secure first place. It has a commercial as well as economic place and if proper measures are adopted, it can be produced at a competitive price. If Khaspi is used in producing Khadi, it will save carrying, gunning, carding, pressing, railway freight, storing and insurance charges and the profits of middle men. Saving of all these charges will provide satisfactory remuneration to spinners and all those who are unemployed in villages will be able to get work. The All-India Spinners' Association is doing great work in this direction but being not in direct touch with cotton-growers, the other part of the work remains to be done.

The quality of cotton must be improved urgently as it has deteriorated considerably during the last fifty years. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has not met with any great success, as it has not approached the grower. The propaganda work will not be of much value and we must have solid work and result. Indian cotton enjoyed an important place in the world but steady deterioration of quality due to mixings and poor fertility of land has ruined our cotton-growers. They do not know the value of co-operative marketing and cotton is sold as it arrives at any price without due consideration. There is enough room for the work in this direction and, through sound organisation and effective co-operation of all concerned, Khadi can be even to-day produced at a price which will

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 5)

other publications. But as Mr. Munshi's reply to Mr. N. M. Joshi's representation on a kindred question states that each case of political worker or institution has to be considered separately and then a general policy has to be laid down, we would suggest, as the basic principle of a sound policy in such matters that no person, institution or paper or book should be punished or proscribed unless he, she or it has been proved in a court of law to have incited people to violence. In other words, the British law and practice in such cases may well be adopted here. If the principle is conceded to be sound, it follows that restrictions on men, institutions and publications must be removed forthwith unless they have been so proved guilty or objectionable. We must go further and urge on behalf of all political workers, institutions and publications labouring under restrictions or proscription at present that all these must be freed and given a chance to accept the new code of law under the new regime.

Britain's Foreign Policy

(By Our London Correspondent)

What Others See In It

LONDON, July 28.

(By Air Mail.)

We pass to yet another frightful week in war-struck Spain and this week heralds the celebration (if, indeed, it be celebration) of the first anniversary of hostilities. A comment from Moscow, this week, brings out in rather plain and long over-due language, the policy of Great Britain in this internationally-complicated matter, and the unflinching repercussions that must follow in its wake. This is balanced by the inevitable comment from Rome in a key too familiar and monotonous to be taken with any vital respect. From Paris and the United States, too, comes in news of how those peoples view the fruit of the "Garden of Eden," and a record of bitter-sweetness is deposited by the views weighed all round.

Anglo-American Pact

And lastly, the much-talked-of, but, till now, little effective Anglo-American trade pact finds its way into the newspapers of Brussels, and sounds the note that scores of questions in the British House of Commons, and the British Press have struck. High praise is bestowed upon the working of the Labour Laws of this country, by the American Press, which, no doubt, envy the pacific settlements of trade disputes in England, and what fate the disputes of this sort evoke in the States, the writers of this type of article know better and more acutely than anyone else. These are the

comments that rank high in the foreign Press and have their bearing on good old Britain.

Britain's New Problem

Britain, says "Pester Lloyd," the Budapest newspaper, at one time used to be the country with the most up-to-date radical ideas about human development. It used to be the classical land of birth-control and Neo-Malthusianism. Now, however, the ease with which these problems had been dealt in former times has disappeared, and instead, one may notice a certain amount of unrest over the growing percentage of older people, the decline of the population. In the last century population problems in England were dealt with in a sense of supremacy which did not allow any shadow of doubt about the future of the British nation. But lately the statistics seemed to have forced English scientists to ponder over the problem. Eugenics is only a young science in England but more and more attention is turning towards it. In reality the danger to nations like the British is not the increase in the birth rate of the yellow and black nations but the increasing percentage of elderly people in England. Children decide the future of the nation.

Britain And Spain

Discussing the Spanish question, the Russian newspaper "Journal de Moscou" asks whether Britain is not inclined to support General Franco under certain conditions, and whether her compromise

plan and other manoeuvres regarding non-intervention are only a screen for subtle tactics which in a final analysis will be directed towards Franco. Such thoughts cannot but arise if Britain advances the proposal to recognise Franco as a belligerent. It goes without saying, says the Moscow oracle, that Britain may react to Franco's threats just as her own interests dictate. If Britain wishes to recognise Franco and support him, let her say so as clearly as possible and without delay. Such an act will only introduce clarity into the situation, clarity which will be useful in the cause of peace. Of course, the "Journal de Moscou" thinks that such a decision on the part of Britain does not bind other States, and there is no doubt that peace-loving countries will not follow Britain along such a path.

Britain's Real Aim

But Rome thinks otherwise. For, as "Il Tevere," of Rome, says, in Italy it is believed that the latest official and unofficial British declarations in connection with Non-Intervention in Spain have completely unmasked the real aim of London's policy. Only recently their anxiety to preserve non-intervention was explained by their love of peace and freedom, but now a more trustworthy explanation is given: Britain wishes to safeguard the imperial Mediterranean highways. To gain support abroad for very specifically British interests, Lord Plymouth is trying to frighten the small Powers and whether her compromise

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FURTHER BETRAYAL

As could have been expected Britain has still further modified the Non-Intervention proposals to please the Fascists. While details are still awaited, the idea seems to be to grant "conditional" belligerent rights to Franco without waiting for the withdrawal of volunteers. This should suit Hitler and Mussolini, both as once the belligerent status has been secured for their Rebel allies in Spain, they can delay recalling their volunteers as long as they wish. The British Premier's "friendly" correspondence with the Italian dictator has thus borne fruit in the shape of further concessions to the Fascist 'bloc' and a greater betrayal of international obligations. We are glad to note, however, that the Soviet representative has denied the London report alleging modification of his Government's views regarding non-intervention. In this drama of timid betrayals let, at least, the Soviet show that they possess an international conscience.

RADIO IN INDIA

Except for the Fascist States, India is, perhaps, the only country where the radio broadcasting is so much officialized and bound down with red tape. The result has been that broadcast programmes suffer from lack of imagination and bureaucratic snobbery and are yet far from being popular. The suggestion of the London "Times" therefore, that the All-India Radio should be reorganized on the lines of the B. B. C. is opportune and should be carefully considered. Dr. Saha, a well-known scientist and Head of the Physics Department of the Allahabad University, welcoming the "Times" suggestion, has put forth a powerful and reasoned plea for ending the present system prevailing in India. He rightly emphasizes the need for increasing non-official control of the department and makes some useful suggestions regarding programmes, technical training and radio research, which deserve serious consideration by the Government. It is a moot point whether the B. B. C. model should be followed in India, as suggested by

Dr. Saha, but a reorganization of the All-India Radio is absolutely essential if it is to be saved from becoming merely a plaything of the bureaucracy. We hope the question would be raised in the Central Assembly and a thorough overhauling of A. I. R. urged.

DISAFFILIATE AT ONCE

Once again, we are glad to note, the Bombay Corporation has acted in accordance with the popular feelings of the citizens. By a resolution passed at its recent meeting it has issued a virtual mandate to all Municipal-aided schools to disaffiliate their Guide and Scout troops from the official Baden-Powell organisation. This is the logical sequel to the previous resolution by which the Corporation had expressed disapproval of Lord Baden-Powell's remarks about Indians and condemned the generally bureaucratic and Imperialistic character of his movement. In this respect, as Mr. Nariman pointed out, the Schools Committee has been guilty of unpardonable indifference in not giving immediate effect to the mandate of the Municipal Corporation. Now, we hope, the Municipal schools will duly honour the municipal mandate and disaffiliate their Scout troops from a movement which has no place for India's national aspirations in its programme.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN ZANZIBAR

The Zanzibar Government is not content with passing the Clove Bill, calculated to ruin the Indian traders in the Protectorate. It appears that many officers of the Government are carrying on a relentless anti-Indian propaganda. When the Indian National Association of Zanzibar drew the attention of the Government to this fact, it "admitted the possibility of expressions having been used by its servants, which it would strongly deprecate." But it added at the same time that "it was impossible for Government to prevent statements being made even by its officers which might not give offence or arouse resentment between races." The admission is significant and is certainly not calculated to induce the Indians to abandon their passive resistance movement which they have been compelled to resort to as the last alternative, particularly because as Mr. C. F. Andrews points out, to threaten Indian interests in other parts of East Africa.

A CONTRAST

How little the old order has given place to new in the Provinces where non-Congress Ministries are at work is shown by, among many other things, the characteristic bureaucratic reply given by the Sind Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Congress member of the local Legislative Assembly. Mr. Sidhwa asked whether all letters by post addressed to Congressmen were intercepted by the C. I. D. and then delivered, whether the C. I. D. followed Congressmen wherever they went and whether Congressmen's departure from one station to another was communicated by wire to the C. I. D. of the station where Congressmen intended to proceed. The Sind Premier replied: "As it would not be in public interest to disclose the information asked for, Government regret they cannot supply it." The obvious inference from the reply is that the old obnoxious system of surveillance and spying continues. Congressmen do not mind being shadowed and having their correspondence intercepted, because the movement they are carrying on and the methods adopted by them are open and straightforward but, apart from the interference with personal liberties of the citizen, the spy system involves a criminal waste of public money as a horde of spies has to be maintained to carry out this unnecessary and indefensible work. A contrast to the attitude of Sind non-Congress Government is provided by that of the U. P. and Orissa Congress Governments. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the U. P. Premier, in his address to the Services, announced that public speeches would no more be reported by the C. I. D. reporters and, according to the United Press, it is understood that instructions have been issued by the Orissa Government to the C. I. D. reporters not to be present at public meetings henceforth, nor take notes of the speeches delivered there. We have no doubt similar orders will be issued by other Congress Governments; for the discontinuance of this practice of reporting public meetings will mean a not inconsiderable saving of public money.



PAGEANT, INDEED!

"Mr. Chamberlain's letter (to Signor Mussolini) has thus set in motion the pageant of peace. It may set Europe free at last from the fetters of fear. The principal actors in the drama of peace are France, Germany, Italy and Great Britain."

—Anglo-Indian paper. "Pageant of peace," and "drama of peace!" Would it not be better to call it "this farce of peace?"

By the way, is the Spanish tragedy also an episode in this "pageant of peace" in which Mussolini and Hitler are playing such leading roles?

Speaking in the U. P. Assembly, the Nawab of Chhatari said he wanted the communists to be crushed. Such zeal for self-sacrifice is commendable but, surely, he should show more consideration for his co-workers and ex-colleagues.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board, the Joint Secretary read out his report regarding the recent Bundelkhand election.

We should like to know if it contained a reference to repudiation by Mr. Jinnah of an appeal to the voters issued in his name.

Criticising the U. P. Premier's statement of policy, the Maharaj-sumar of Vizianagram said "the whole affair is a mockery of democracy."

Was true democracy, then, embodied in the programme of the Interim Ministry of which he was a distinguished ornament?

Thunderstorm Over London —Headline in local paper. Has Mr. Churchill, then, spoken at last?

"Some Quaint Stories of Indian Children" was the subject of a recent broadcast talk. The quaintest story about the Indian children is that most of them are underfed as their parents can not afford to give them sufficient nourishment.

Replying to a question in the Assembly whether Congressmen were still shadowed by the Police, the Sind Premier said: "As it would not be in public interest to disclose the information asked for, the Government regret that they cannot supply it."

Thanks for the information supplied. According to a local Anglo-Indian paper, "It is but natural that the Viceroy of India should want to meet him (Gandhiji)."

Wasn't Lord Willingdon, too, a Viceroy of India? Baron Hirota declares that the major point of Japan's request to China was co-operation in a united front against Communism. But the Japanese statesman should not give the game away so recklessly.

Speaking at the meeting of the Mandates Commission, Major Ormsby-Gore said that the fact should not be lost sight of that Britain was administering the Mandate on behalf of the League. Yes, isn't that incredible? Reply had better add it to his "Believe It Or Not" collection.

Indeed, suggests the Junior Colleague, it almost appears as if the League itself was being administered on behalf of Britain—by Britain herself.

TO-DAY'S PRIZE ROWLER

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) The C. P. Ministry is recommending the name of Mr. Raghavendra Rao, ex-Governor and ex-Interim Minister, as the most deserving candidate for Knighthood.

Says a Tea Planter:—"The increase in the consumption of tea in India during the last five years is so satisfactory that to risk its ordered progress seems taking unwarranted risks." The argument is rather thick and mysterious—like the Iran's "singal cha."

According to a Police Court story, a carpenter's assistant bolted with the implements of work. So sometimes at least a bad workman does not quarrel with his tools.

Part Of Sambalpur Town Washed Away Rivers Mahanadi And Kathjori Rising Disquieting News From All Sides: Rescue Work In Progress

CUTTACK, Aug. 6.

Disquieting reports about floods are reaching Cuttack and the people are panic-stricken. Telegraphic information from Sambalpur reveals that the flood level reached 37 feet and 7 inches last night breaking all previous records.

A part of Sambalpur town, it is reported, has been washed away while several houses in other parts of the town have collapsed. Rescue work is being done by the authorities and Congress workers.

The Mahanadi is rising rapidly, so also the Kathjori, the water level of the latter this morning being 25 feet and 7 inches. Meanwhile intermittent rains have helped the rivers to swell more and more.

Dalaighai, 17 miles from Cuttack is not still out of danger and the water level there has risen this morning by several inches. Thousands of villagers have left villages and the authorities have issued warnings to the others who still remain there.

Many breaches are apprehended on the Southern side of river Kathjori and if the breaches take place then a number of villages in the Districts of Cuttack and Puri will be the worst sufferers.

Enquiries made in official quarters show that the highest water level may be recorded to-morrow morning and it is believed that water may overflow the embankments. The seriousness of the situation is really causing distress in official quarters who are doing everything in their power to render relief to the stricken people. It is even stated that these floods have been the most terrible that Sambalpur has witnessed for half a century or more.

Danger in Cuttack is lesser, compared with other towns and villages in the district but heavy clouds are hanging in the sky.—United Press

ZIONIST CONGRESS AND PARTITION Negotiations With Britain Before Committing To Any Plan

ZURICH, August 6.

After a long and earnest debate the Zionist labour faction adopted a resolution in favour of empowering the executive to negotiate with Britain on the partition proposal in order to clarify details and then submitting the outcome of negotiations to the new Zionist Congress.

The resolution declares that the Executive has no right to commit itself or the Zionist Organization to any plan affecting the Mandate until the new Congress has pronounced its opinion thereon. The Labour Party is the strongest single element in the Congress and represents 40 per cent. of the whole.—Reuter.

DR. GILDER LEAVES FOR POONA

The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health and Excise, who had been staying in Bombay due to ill-health, is now quite well and has left for Poona.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS LEGISLATURES

Congress Party To Decide Its Attitude Towards Official Functions

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The United Press understands that Lord Linlithgow will address the joint session of the Central Legislature. The date of the Viceroy's address has not yet been fixed, but probably it will be on or about 13th September, when the session of the Council of State has been summoned.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Talks in political circles here suggest that Congress members of the Central Assembly will meet on the eve of the session on 22nd August to decide their attitude towards official functions and attendance, when the Viceroy addresses the House. In view of the changed political situation in the country, especially after the Viceroy's invitation to Mahatma Gandhi for an informal meeting, it is anticipated here that the Congress Assembly members might attend the joint sitting of the Central Legislature, when Lord Linlithgow addresses it.—United Press

MORE BACKING FOR SIKHS' SATYAGRAHA

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 6.

To-day is the third day of the Sikh Satyagraha at the Doulat Stream in Kot Bhai Than Singh. Two more Sevadars offered passive resistance and were arrested. An "in camera" meeting of the Punjab Sahab Gurdwara, controlling the Kot area, endorsed the Satyagraha move and drew up plans to fight the order.—A.P.

FLOOD-MENACE STILL PERSISTS

PATNA, Aug. 2.

Flood in the Ganges is steady after falling by two inches this morning.

Reports received from Chapra indicate that the flood waters of the Ganges and Sarjoo have entered the fields in certain places through culverts and causeways. The Chapra-Sonepore road has been rendered impassable due to water flooding certain places. Fears are expressed for the safety of some bunds.—A.P.

MAHANADI FLOOD SUBSIDES

CUTTACK, August 6.

A wire just received in the Cuttack Collector's office states that the Mahanadi, which was rising since yesterday, is now subsiding. This morning the water level came down to 35 feet, the highest record being 37 feet and 7 inches. No reports of breaches in any place since 2 p.m. have been received.

The Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kungoo, P.W.D. Minister went out the affected areas and attended to his work despite sickness.—United Press.

IS GOVERNOR GOVERNMENT?

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. The following ruling given by Sir Sitaram, President of the U. P. Council, is the subject of diverse comment among constitutional experts. Bill before the House was (Salaries) Money Bill.

Dr. Ram Ugrasinh raised a point of order as to whether under Sec. 82 sub-clause 3 of Government of India Act. His Excellency's recommendation to such a bill being considered in that House is necessary.

Ruling the point out of order, Sir Sitaram said "the point raised here is unless the Governor has recommended the Chamber consideration of the Bill it cannot be taken up. The Governor, I dare say, means the Government that is to say, constitutionally the Governor exercises the power that is the Government in power. If therefore a bill has been brought by a private member, this section of law would have absolutely debared it but it does not debar Government as far as I can see."

The knotty question has thus arisen "is the Governor, Government?"

CONGRESS WINS

Bihar Council By-Election

PATNA, Aug. 6.

Mr. Bishunlal Singh (Congress) was the only candidate to file nomination to-day for the by-election to the Bihar Council from Manbhum-cum-Hazariabagh and was declared duly elected, thus making the Congress strength nine in a house of 29.—A.P.

WHAT JAPAN WANTS

Lasting Peace By Rejecting China's Anti-Japanese Policy!

TOKIO, August 6.

The House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Government "to establish lasting peace in East Asia by rejecting China's anti-Japanese policy, which defies international peace."

After charging China with feverishly pushing on war preparations against Japan, the resolution states that Japan does not ask for territory, but for co-operation.—Reuter.

JAPANESE QUIT HANKOW

Chinese Troops Marching On Peiping-Tientsin Area

TOKIO, August 6.

Converging operations of the troops of the Chinese Central Government with the Peiping-Tientsin area as their objective, are steadily proceeding, according to the Japanese Press telegrams from Nanking and Tientsin.

The Nanking correspondent of "Asahi Shimbun" estimates that now over 20 divisions of the Central Government troops are in Hanoi and Chahar.

FOR N. CHINA EXPEDITION In the House of Representatives General Sugiyama said that, if Chinese troops dared to menace the Peiping-Tientsin area, Japan would possibly be compelled to abandon their policy of non-aggression. The House passed the second Supplementary Budget Bill providing appropriation of 410 million Yen in connection with the North China Expedition.

Japanese evacuation of Hankow is in full swing.

Ten thousand Chinese troops are stated to be surrounding the Japanese Settlement over which three Chinese planes circled in the morning.—Reuter.

But Military Preparations Essential For Defence

LONDON, August 5.

While admitting that large-scale military preparations were proceeding Chinese officials here emphasize that these are purely defensive and precautionary and do not necessarily mean decision that China should resort to arms.

China had always desired a peaceful outcome and is still ready to exhaust all means to that end, but preparations must continue until a definite settlement is reached and terms are duly put into effect.—Reuter.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS TO LEAVE HANKOW

SHANGHAI, August 6.

Japanese marines have landed in the Japanese Concession at Hankow, where a state of emergency has been proclaimed. The reason for the landing is alleged to be the danger of the Chinese troops attacking the Japanese residents in the concession.

Hostilities are feared in Hankow, where the Chinese and Japanese forces, in war, are facing each other along the entire border of the Japanese Concession. All the Japanese civilians have been ordered to gather on the wharves this evening for evacuation.—Reuter.

BIHAR CABINET MEETS

PATNA, Aug. 6.

The first meeting of the Council of Congress Ministers was held this morning, H. E. The Governor of Bihar presiding.—A. P.

Disciplinary Action Even If Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 6. Could a Government servant acquitted in the court of law be dealt with departmentally? This question appears to have cropped up during the recent discussions in the Public Accounts Committee.

Opinion held seems to have been that even if legal requirements did not result in the conviction, departments should use their discretion and take the necessary disciplinary action in such cases as call for departmental notice.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR MALAYA

Plea To Check Unrestricted Emigration

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The emigration of South Indian labourers to Malaya, which commenced some months back continues and many of those who sought assistance at the emigration camps at Avadi and Negapatam but were rejected for want of letters of authority from their employers in Malaya, are now proceeding to Malaya at their own expense.

S.S. "Rhona" which left for Malaya on August 2 carried about 1,130 assisted emigrants from Madras and 360 assisted emigrants from Negapatam. For want of sufficient accommodation about a thousand passengers have been left behind.

The possible danger of the unrestricted number of emigrants which might create unemployment, has been realised by the local officers of the Malayan Government, who have caused notices to be distributed widely, warning the people not to proceed to Malaya at their own expense.—United Press.

MINISTERS AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Connections Severed

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay and Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, who have had connections with the Joint Stock Companies in the City have severed their connections. Mr. B. G. Kher has resigned from the membership of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co. and Mr. K. M. Munshi has resigned his chairmanship of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

REVENUE MINISTER SEES SARDAR

Moraji Desai To Tour In Gujarat

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home Affairs, left Bombay for Poona on Friday evening by the Deccan Queen.

The Hon. Mr. Moraji Desai, the Revenue Minister arrived from Poona on Friday evening "en route" to Gujarat where he is going on an official visit to the flood-stricken areas.

The Hon. Mr. Moraji Desai had an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel before his departure by the Frontier Mail the same night.

NON-INTERVENTION TALKS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Non-Intervention Committee met this afternoon, but adjourned after an hour and will not meet again until summoned by the Committee Secretary.

The decision is understood to mean that no modification of the views expressed by Soviet Russia, Italy and Germany at the last meeting has been made and rather than admit another deadlock, the chairman has called for an adjournment for the members to take a holiday and enable them to consult the respective Governments to see if an agreement can be reached.

Meanwhile the Technical Sub-Committee will proceed with the non-controversial matters and another Technical Sub-Committee is being created to inquire into the control of land and sea.—Reuter.

'VERY HEART OF BRITISH PLAN'

Soviet Ambassador On Question Of Volunteers

A specific question put by M. Maisky at this afternoon's meeting of the Non-Intervention sub-Committee to the German Italian and Portuguese representatives—"Are you prepared to state that your governments unconditionally agree to the withdrawal of volunteers"—elicited replies unambiguously to the Soviet Ambassador.

M. Maisky sought to contend that this question of volunteers was the very heart of the British plan and he must have an answer thereto. Soviet Russia, he repeated, objected to the grant of Belligerent rights at least until all the volunteers have been removed.

The German Counsellor Werner, Portuguese Ambassador Monteiro and Count Grandi all declared M. Maisky's speech bore

MAHARAJA'S FUTILE APPEAL

Adjournment Motion Talked Out In Bengal Council

NAZIMUDDIN WOULD NOT BUDGE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The Adjournment motion to consider the situation arising out of the hunger strike in the Andamans which was taken up for discussion in the Bengal Council (Upper House) to-day was talked out.

Speaking on behalf of the Progressive Party the Maharaja of Santosh appealed to the Home Minister to lend personal and human touch to the unfortunate developments by sending a telegram to the hunger strikers advising them to give up the hungerstrike and promising to carefully consider the real grievances which they might have if the same were represented to him through approved constitutional methods.

HOME MINISTER'S REPLY

Winding up the debate the Home Minister said that the hunger strikers had put "political demands" and not simply mentioned the grievances pertaining to them alone.

Reiterating Government's decision not to show any concession which was bound to be treated as simply yielding to their threats, the Home Minister reminded the House that with the inauguration of complete Provincial Autonomy they were now before the bar of the public opinion of the whole world which must be watching how they made use of the power. Government were prepared to consider most sympathetically the questions of the release of detenus and political prisoners and also of the repatriation of politicals who might be confined outside Bengal. But this was a matter which pertained to the rights and privileges of the Legislature and not for the prisoners to dictate either to Government or to the Legislature as to how questions should be solved.—United Press.

FRONTIER POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Postponed To Suit Convenience Of Leaders

BANNU, Aug. 6.

The first Frontier Political Conference which was to be held in Bannu at the end of this month has been postponed, the reason being that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has informed the Secretary of the Reception Committee that the Working Committee dates, having been already announced, could not be altered. Moreover, the presence of Dr. Khan Sahib at Wardha was urgently required on the 17th in connection with the Working Committee meeting.

The actual dates for the Conference will be announced after Doctor Khan Sahib has met Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others whom it is the earnest wish of the Reception Committee to bring to Bannu at the time of the Conference.—A.P.

LONDON'S HOTTEST DAY OF YEAR

LONDON, Aug. 6.

To-day was the hottest day of the year in London, the shade temperature reaching 87. It is just four years since this figure was topped. The holiday season is at its peak. Seaside resorts and other favoured places like the Lake District are crowded. Continued popularity of crisis is indicated by the fact that 16 well-known liners are arriving at and leaving Tilbury alone, in the coming week-end handling 8,000 passengers.—Reuter's Special.

no relation to what was being discussed and that it was outside the scope of the British plan. They pointed out that they had accepted the whole of the British plan in principle, while Soviet Russia had not.

Lord Plymouth showed a disposition to agree with them that the British plan was being discussed and not the Soviet plan for the withdrawal of volunteers. The meeting then unanimously accepted Lord Plymouth's suggestion that the Board which should report on the observation scheme and make proposals to restore and improve the control scheme.—Reuter.

Huq's Cabinet Wants More Entrenchment?

Bengal Bill To Ban Newspaper Criticism Based On "Inaccurate Facts"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The United Press reliably understands that the Bengal Government are contemplating to introduce a Bill during the present session of the Bengal Legislature, which is designed to stop scurrilous writings in newspapers including personal attacks in the garb of criticism based on inaccurate facts.

POWER FOR POLICE

The proposed Bill, it is further understood, will empower the Police to take cognisance of such writings which, under the existing law, come within the mischief of Libel Laws and as such makes it incumbent on the person libelled to go to the court as a complainant.

MINISTRY'S INTEREST

Although the provisions of this Bill will apparently be in general public interest, it is felt up in political circles that it is principally aimed at putting a check on the vehement denunciation of the present Ministry, which has been persistently going on in the local Press and as such it is likely to evoke strong protest all over the province.—United Press.

Ban On British Press Lifted

Sequel To Chamberlain's Letter To Mussolini: Rome Announcement

ROME, Aug. 6.

It is officially announced that all British newspapers and periodicals will be admitted to Italy in future.—Reuter.

(A Rome message dated May 8 stated:—Owing to the hostile attitude of nearly all the British press towards Italy and Italian armed forces, all English newspapers are banned from Italy until further orders, excepting the "Daily Mail", "Evening News" and "Observer". All correspondents of Italian newspapers in London have been recalled.)

This communique issued in the morning is the culmination of a fresh wave of anti-British feeling in the Italian press. Italians particularly are furious at the reports of Italian defeats in Spain and of Italians thrown out of windows by enraged Spanish men and women at Bermeo. It is rumoured some British correspondents in Rome may be expelled. The recall of Italian newspaper correspondents from London will mean complete boycott of the Coronation in Italy.)

Hitler Wishes Success To Spanish Rebels

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

The close unity between Nationalist Spain and Germany was emphasised by Herr Hitler when the Marquis De Magas, General Franco's Ambassador, presented credentials at Berchtesgaden.

Herr Hitler expressed the wish of the German people that General Franco might succeed in obtaining peace and liberty for the Spanish people and at the same time banish the danger threatening Europe beyond the frontiers of Spain.

He added the common aim of fighting destructive forces of international Communism closely united the peoples of Spain and Germany.

The Marquis De Magas expressed similar sentiments.—Reuter.

MADRID HEAVILY SHELLED AGAIN

MADRID, Aug. 6.

The city was heavily shelled during the visit of six British and Dominion journalists, who are touring the war zone. Several shells fell close to the hotel where the journalists were staying. A number of people were killed and injured.—Reuter.

CUENCA BOMBED

PARIS, Aug. 6.

Twelve people were killed at Cuenca, when the insurgent aircraft bombed the City for the first time this morning.—Reuter.

MOSCOW RATIFIES AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.

The Council of the Peoples Commissars has ratified the new Russo-American commercial agreement.—Reuter.

NO I. G. OF MUSEUMS

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Enquiries by the United Press show that the Government of India have absolutely no idea of appointing an Inspector General of Museums as recommended by Messrs. Markham and Hargreaves in their report on the museums in India.—United Press.

Russo-American Trade

U. S. Accords Most Favourable Nation Treatment To Soviet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

A new commercial agreement whereby the United States for the first time grants Soviet Russia the Most Favourable Nation Treatment has been proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

In return the Soviet agrees to buy at least forty million dollars worth of American products in the forthcoming year. This is ten million more than under the existing agreement.

It is expected that coal on which a special tax of ten cents per cwt. is at present levied, will be chief Russian product to benefit by the extension of the Most Favourable Treatment, but the quantity is restricted to 400,000 tons.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH TANKER'S S. O. S. AND AFTER

MARSEILLES, Aug. 6.

The British tanker "British Corporal" sent out a S.O.S. saying that she was being bombed and that her receiver was damaged and calling for immediate assistance, giving her position as 50 miles from North Africa, approximately opposite to Algiers, but later she sent out a wireless message cancelling the S.O.S. and saying that her receiver was repaired and that she was proceeding to Algiers.

The vessel is on a voyage from Abadan to Land's End.—Reuter.

40 BOMBS DROPPED

ALGIERS, Aug. 6.

Forty bombs were dropped when monoplanes attacked the Tanker, "British Corporal". None hit their mark, but the concussion shook the vessel and damaged the wireless installation. Many shrapnel splinters fell aboard.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBED FOR AN HOUR

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The owners of the British Corporal state that the vessel, having arrived at Algiers, was attacked by three monoplanes and bombed for an hour. There was no casualties and only slight damage has been done.—Reuter.

ITALIAN VESSEL BOMBED

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 6.

The 6,000 ton Italian vessel "Mongolia" was bombed by unknown aeroplanes this morning in about the same area of the Mediterranean as the "British Corporal", according to naval authorities here.

ALGIERS: The Captain of the "Mongolia" is believed to have been seriously wounded when the ship was bombed when forty miles east from here at 09.00.—Reuter.

Bilbao Vessel Crew And French Gendarmes

BORDEAUX, Aug. 6.

The crew of the big Bilbao vessel, "Arromendi," defied the French gendarmes to tramp across the Spanish flag they threw across the gangway ladder when the police arrived for the purpose of nailing a writ to the mast.

After the parties parleyed, a gendarme wearing white gloves removed the flag with his sword point, while his colleagues presented arms and the crew sang the Internationale.

The police then boarded the vessel and removed essential bits of machinery to prevent the vessel's departure.—Reuter.

NEED FOR PROTECTION PROVED TO HILT

Uneconomic Competition Bars Development Of Indian Insurance

BOMBAY, Aug. 6. Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies Association, who left for Simla last night in connection with the Insurance Bill discussion in the Select Committee, said: "I welcome those clauses in the Bill relating to registration of insurance companies operating in India, licensing agents, restrictions on commissions and prohibition of rebate as also those clauses in the Bill which require foreign companies to file returns of their Indian business. The above are some assistance to Indian companies on the development of their business."

UNECONOMIC COMPETITION
Considering the infant state of Indian Insurance and the influx of a large number of foreign companies many with huge reserves, I am strongly of the opinion that there should be a ban on the entry of any more foreign companies for a period of at least 20 years, as the premium available in India is limited and uneven enough for the companies already operating in India which resulted in uneconomic competition, thus retarding the progress of indigenous concerns on sound lines. The provision in the Bill requiring foreign companies to invest certain percentage of the premium in India is not enough.

HOW CANADA DOES IT
In countries like Canada it is made compulsory for every foreign company to invest and keep invested their assets in the countries where the business is transacted to the amount equivalent to the outstanding liabilities and this also is necessary in view of the

fact that in the event of war or liquidation of a company, the interests of the policy-holders may be safeguarded. I therefore suggest that the said Sub-Clause should be amended so as to make it compulsory for every non-Indian company to invest in India such part of its assets as would be sufficient to meet their outstanding liabilities in respect of business transacted in India in trust for the policy-holders. The trustees may be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

MANAGING AGENTS
I trust that the drastic provisions regarding the Managing Agent limiting the life of the present agencies to 3 years from the commencement of the Act and prohibiting managing agencies for new concerns to be established in the future, will be revised in view of the opinion expressed against the provision by a large number of commercial associations all over India. Provisions in the Indian Companies Act relating to managing agencies should be made applicable also.

NEED FOR PROTECTION
I am rather disappointed to find that the Bill does not contain any provisions to extend protection to Indian insurance which has been a feature of the Statutes of several nations which substantially contributed to the development and growth of insurance on sound financial lines in those countries. The need for protection has been proved to the hilt. I ardently hope that the Select Committee of the Assembly will remedy the defect so that indigenous insurance companies may get a chance to develop on sound lines.—A. P.

NATION'S HONOUR AT STAKE

Subhas Boses's Appeal

Jawaharlal's Statement

(Continued from page 1)
compatriots there are so devoted that prolongation of the hunger-strike will result in a large number of deaths.

CONGRESS MINISTRY'S DUTY.
"Moreover, as Raizada Hansraj has recently pointed out, most of the prisoners are so strong-willed that they will rather die than give in, if a substantial concession is not made to their legitimate demands.

In these circumstances, the only hope of averting a large scale tragedy rests with the Congress Ministries. Therefore, along with the rest of the public, I earnestly appeal to them to immediately order the repatriation of the prisoners belonging to their provinces. If the other Ministries do not voluntarily follow suit, they will be shamed into action before long. Only when repatriation has been ordered can the prisoners be requested to give up the hunger-strike.

APPEAL TO BENGAL.

"So far as Bengal is concerned, I call upon the Provincial Congress Committee to carry on an unceasing agitation for the repatriation of the Andaman prisoners and as a step in that direction, to observe an All-Bengal Andaman Day within one week from to-day.

"In order to resist the demand for an amnesty, the Bengal Ministerial circles have got into the habit of asking for assurances for the non-recurrence of political violence. No individual can give an assurance which will bind the whole of society and a popular Government will never dream of asking for it. Now that there is an official testimony, the minds of the younger generation have turned away from thoughts of violence, the Government can by its own beneficence, harness their activity along peaceful channels.

NON-VIOLENCE COME TO STAY.
"In a recent statement, I said that if the Government took charge and declared an amnesty, the Congress organisation in Bengal would voluntarily respond by redoubling their efforts to inculcate the spirit of non-violence among the people. Without waiting for Government to act, I have already issued instructions to Congress organisations and to individual Congressmen to implement my offer and to regard propaganda for inculcating non-violence as a permanent item in our future plan of work. More than this no public organisation can do.

NO FALSE PRESTIGE.
"I earnestly hope that the Bengal Ministry will no longer stand on false prestige but will endeavour to gather real prestige round

(Continued from page 1)
the hunger-strike in the Andamans is far worse and more dangerous than in India, for the climate of the Andamans is bad and complications soon follow. News does not reach us and we live in suspense to-day, full of anxiety for the fate of our young men. But let it be understood that if anything happens to these young men, India will be aflame with anger and will not forget it or forget those on whom the responsibility for this will lie. Constitutions are as dust in the scale if they cannot give us the power to protect our own people. We have seen what is called the Provincial Autonomy functioning in Bengal and in the Punjab. It is the same ugly thing that we have known so long and which crushes our people.

"How long are we going to tolerate the continued incarceration of detenus? It is time that halt was called to this infamy. The recent order of the Bengal Government forbidding at the instance of the Press Censor even the publication of news of the 'Detenu Day' shows the depths to which this Government has fallen. Each one of us, who is silent, compromises with these evils and tolerates them. This is not a matter concerning Bengal only but one which affects the whole of India and which touches the honour and dignity of every Indian. I trust that every Congressman will do his utmost at this juncture to make the voice of the people heard and their wishes acted upon in regard to the Andaman prisoners and detenus. That is our primary duty to-day.

"I understand that in Bengal, for 22 years has been fixed as 'Andaman Prisoners' Day.' This day is too near perhaps for an all-India demonstration. But on this day or the day as soon after as possible, I trust that demonstrations will be held all over India.

A REVEALING CASE
"I should also like to mention the strange and revealing case of Pandit Paramanand who was sentenced to life term in the first Lahore Conspiracy Case in 1915. For 22 years he has been continuously in prison although the life term seldom exceeds 15 years and is usually less. Yet he continues to be in prison.—United Press.

itself by immediately ordering the release of the detenus and the repatriation of the Andaman prisoners as a prelude to the release of other classes of political prisoners.—A. P.

TO FEDERATE OR NOT

C. I. State Rulers And
Ministers To Confer
To-day

JHANSI, Aug. 6. The Associated Press understands that the rulers and ministers of the Central India States are meeting on August 7 and 8 to define finally their attitude to Federation in the light of the interviews with the Viceroy's representative.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dholpur, Rewa, Dewas, Panaji, Tikamgarh and Jaora and the Ministers Sir S. M. Bapna (Indore), Sir Azizuddin (Datia) and Rao Bahadur Mishra (Tikamgarh) are expected to attend the Conference.—A. P.

Agenda Before States' Meeting

The Associated Press understands that the Agenda of the meeting of the Central India States includes consideration of: (1) Schedule Eleven to the Instrument of Accession in the light of Mr. Morgan's suggested amendments, (2) Methods of collating the replies sent to Government regarding the Instrument of Accession and the schedules thereto, and (3) The desire of other states outside the territorial boundary of the Central India Agency to participate in the deliberations.

It is further understood that the discussions will centre round Political Agency communications regarding Extra Petrol Duty, Sovereignty over Railway lands, enforcement of the Slavery Convention and compulsory labour in Indian states, an amicable settlement of internal boundary disputes and the question of criminal tribes.

Most states are understood to be in favour of entry into Federation provided their sovereign rights are safeguarded and the Federal Court is not empowered to exercise jurisdiction over state courts, along with other minor reservations.—A. P.

MADRAS CABINET'S NEXT MEETING

MADRAS, Aug. 6. Mr. G. T. Boag, the Governor's Secretary, who arrived from Ooty to-day met the Premier at the Secretariat.

The interview which lasted two hours is understood to have related to the date of the next meeting of the Cabinet and the business for the meeting.—A. P.

Sikh "Satyagrahis" Prefer Jail

CAMPBELLPUR, Aug. 5. The first batch of two Sevadars, who were arrested at the Kot Bhai Than Singh Stream, following the passive resistance against the ban prohibiting Sikhs from visiting the stream were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 but the Sevadars preferred the alternative of a fortnight's jail.—A. P.

The Romance Of Words

"Milliner"

People who still regard with cynicism the fact that men dictate, from Paris, the fashions of the world's smartest women, are perhaps unaware that the word "milliner" is a relic of an earlier sect of the same dictators!

The word that now describes a dealer in hats, feathers, ribbons and the like is a corruption of "Milaner"—one who came from Milan. It was the men of this Italian city who, before Shakespeare's time even, decreed what Europe should consider elegant and tasteful in the matter of dress. When women took up the profession, the word "man-milliner" came into use to describe an effeminate person.

WHY CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS?

Expenditure For Presenting Address To Sastri Refused

MADRAS, Aug. 6. It is understood that the Ministry for Local Administration has declined to sanction the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Ellore Municipality for the presentation of an Address to the Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri in pursuance of their policy not to sanction any expenditure from Municipal or Local Board funds for ceremonial functions or for presentation of Addresses to Ministers and others.—A. P.

FINAL CONGRESS TIME-TABLE

Last Date For Enrolment
Of Primary Members
Is Sept. 30

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. The A.I.C.C. Office has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Some confusion has been created in the minds of the public about the last date of the enrolment of primary members of the Congress. Some newspapers have published the last date to be August 31 and a few others, August 15 and so on. All these dates are wrong. The A.I.C.C. Office has already issued to the Press the final Congress time-table according to which the last date for the enrolment of primary members is September 30.—United Press.

SUGAR TARIFF BOARD FOR CALCUTTA

BOMBAY, Aug. 6. A Press Communique says:—The office of the Tariff Board will close in Bombay on Saturday, the 7th August, 1937 and re-open in 1, Council Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 9th instant. All letters intended for the Board, which cannot reach Bombay on the 7th August, should be addressed to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Calcutta.—A. P.

HUQ'S REPLY TO S. N. TAGORE

Congress Leaders Should
Ask Them To Give Up
Hunger-strike!

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6. Mr. Soumenndranath Tagore, nephew of Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Secretary of the Andamans Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, interviewed the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq for permission to proceed to the Andamans to watch the condition of hunger-strikers there. It is understood the Bengal Premier had long discussions with Mr. Tagore on the situation arising out of the present hunger-strike, in the course of which he said that even before the news of hunger-strike had been received, the Government here had been seriously considering the question of repatriation of political prisoners from the Andaman Penal Settlement, but that the matter had received a setback in view of the present developments there. He is further reported to have suggested that distinguished leaders like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and persons who have considerable influence over these political prisoners should now send wires to the Government requesting the prisoners to abandon hunger-strike.

The Chief Minister promised to inform Mr. Tagore whether permission will be granted to him to proceed to the Andamans after consulting his colleagues. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Minister in charge for Home Affairs—United Press.

EUROPEAN M. L. A. APOLOGISES

KARACHI, Aug. 6. In the Sind Assembly this evening, over a point of order raised by a European member, Mr. G. H. Raschen, regarding the language to be used in the House, the Speaker, Mr. Brojisingh, gave a ruling that any member, who does not know English well and at the same time cares to speak in Sindhi is his duty to call on, to give the purport of his speech in English.

Colonel Mahon (Sind European) asked if he could address the House in Irish, his vernacular. The Speaker objected to the way in which Col. Mahon addressed the House. The word mentioned in the Act was "vernacular" and the Irish language not being the vernacular in Sind, he could not allow him to use it.

Col. Mahon apologised adding that he never meant disrespect to the Chair, but being a foreigner he thought presumably he could speak in his vernacular.—A. P.

NO ENLARGEMENT OF CABINET

RANGOON, Aug. 6. According to authoritative circles there is no foundation for the reports of imminent reshuffling or enlargement of the Cabinet by the addition of two more portfolios.—A. P.

PRESEVING WOODEN SLEEPERS

Scheme For Protection
Against Decay

SIMLA, July 29. A standard method of preserving wooden sleepers against decay and splitting has been dealt with in a press note issued by the Railway Department, Government of India. The method is treatment under pressure with hot coal-tar creosote or a mixture of that fluid and fuel oil.

The Committee appointed by the Railway Board in 1933-34 to investigate a new copper-arsenic water solution preservative were favourably impressed with the possibilities of this new one. They recommended practical tests on a substantial scale after a suitable detailed technique had been worked out for applying the preservative and an effective auxiliary treatment against splitting.

Additional evidence from India and U. S. A. received on the comparative merits of various methods of preserving the sleepers indicate the results of long experience and very extensive tests in U. S. A. and of shorter experience but definite tests in India.—United Press.

MYSTERY RAID ON Bengal CONGRESS OFFICE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6. Mystery surrounds the raid of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's office situated in Dhurumtala and Wellington Street crossing, at about 3 p.m. to-day by unknown persons.

The raiders numbering eight, overpowered the servant, forced open the door, broke the furniture seized office documents and articles including papers of the Congress Subhas Fund and a wall clock.—A. P.

State Prisoner On Parole Taken Back Into Custody

LAHORE, Aug. 6. Wasdev Singh, a State prisoner, who was released on July 31 on parole for a fortnight owing to the serious illness of his mother, was taken into custody by the police at his village in Gurdaspur district where he had gone to bring his ailing mother to Amritsar for treatment. He was sent back to the Lahore Central Jail.—United Press.

HAVE YOU TRIED THESE?

Selected Short-Wave Stations

Station	Metres	K.W.
Moscow	50.00	20
Havana (Cuba)	25.00	20
Vienna (Austria)	49.92	0.5
Penang (Malaya)	49.41	1.5
Johannesburg (S. Africa)	49.33	0.05
Hongkong (China)	49.20	5
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	34.29	0.5
Madrid (Spain)	31.58	5
	30.43	20

LIFTING BAN ON LITERATURE

Bombay Premier's Reply
To Maharashtra
Deputation

POONA, Aug. 6. The following Government communication has been issued to-day in connection with the deputation of the representatives of literary institutions that waited on the Hon. the Chief Minister:—
"A deputation consisting of the following gentlemen representing a number of literary institutions in Bombay and Maharashtra waited upon the Hon. the Premier at 2 p.m. to-day: Messrs. N. M. Joshi, N. C. Kelkar, V. M. Joshi, D. A. Tuljapurkar, M. D. Aitkar, S. M. Varde, Laljee Pendse, A. N. Bhalerao, and the Secretariat. At the outset the Hon. the Prime Minister explained that the Home Minister was absent in Bombay and could not, therefore, be present.

DEPUTATION'S DEMAND
"The deputation urged four points which had been mentioned in their letter to the Prime Minister, including the removal of proscription of certain Marathi books mentioned in the 11st amendment of the Press Act, return of securities to all printing presses.

"The deputation put their point of view before the Prime Minister who promised to get a complete list of all proscribed publications and make necessary enquiries in consultation with the Home Minister and to take early action."—United Press.

REMOVE BAN ON LABOUR WORKERS

Deputation Waits On
Bombay Premier

POONA, Aug. 6. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., S. A. Dange, Laljee Pendse, waited on the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and brought to his notice the ban still existing on some labour workers and organizations.—United Press.

Poona's Sympathy

POONA, Aug. 5. A public meeting held here this evening under the auspices of the local Congress Committee passed a resolution unanimously, sympathising with the hunger-strikers in the Andamans and supporting their "just" demands.
Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., moving the resolution criticised the Huq Government's attitude towards the detenus.—United Press.

Sir C. V. Mehta Sees Premier Kher

POONA, Aug. 6. Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, accompanied by Mr. Vankuntal Mehta interviewed the Hon. the Prime Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, left for Bombay, en-route to Gujarat on tour. He will visit the famine-stricken areas.—United Press.

Revenue Minister For Broach

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, Aug. 4. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, is expected to come to Broach on an official tour on the 12th instant.
The Collector of Broach is arranging reception and public functions in consultation with the President of District Congress Committee Mr. Morarji Desai was here fifteen years ago as District Deputy Collector.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

CAWNPORE, Aug. 6. Mr. G. A. Pearce, Superintendent of Police; Mr. D. P. Kohli Assistant Superintendent and Lieutenant W. G. Raw, Joint Magistrate, and a number of policemen were stoned by the workers near the Elgin Mills to-day.

STRIKE SPREADS
The efforts of Dr. K. N. Katju, the Minister for Labour in the U. P. Government, having failed to bring about a conciliation between the millowners and the workers, the strike situation has become more menacing. Up to now 2,000 workers have downed tools, demanding a revision of wages and redress of other grievances. Armed Police have been drafted to the Mill area.—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



THE WAGER.

"The explosion was so terrific," continued D'Artagnan, "that the entire bastion was shaken to its very foundations. Remember, it was not of yesterday. Then there was some mighty hot fighting. We lost five men, and the Rochelais eight or ten."

"Ye gods!" exclaimed the dragon. "But I dare say they'll be sending men to repair the damage this morning." "I suppose so," said D'Artagnan.

"Shall we bet?" exclaimed Athos. "Yes let's have a bet" cried the four soldiers in one voice. "but what shall we bet?"

"I wager gentlemen, that my three companions, Messrs. Aramis, D'Artagnan, and myself, will go and breakfast in the bastion St. Gervais and remain there an hour, whatever the enemy may do to dislodge us."

Porthos and Aramis looked at each other; they began to comprehend.



THE LUNCHEON BASKET.

"I say whispered D'Artagnan to Athos, 'you are going to get us all killed without mercy!'"

"We are much more likely to be killed," said Athos. "If we do not go."

"We accept your bet," cried the opposite party. "but what's the stake?"

"You ate four and we are four," replied Athos. "What about a dinner for eight?"

"Capital! Fine!" they all shouted just as the host informed Athos that breakfast was ready. Athos called Grimaud, pointed to a large basket lying in a corner, and motioned to him to pack the lunch in it. Imagining it to mean a picnic, Grimaud took the basket and packed up the food and bottles.

"But where are you going to have breakfast?" asked the host in surprise.

"What matter as long as we pay for it," replied Athos.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

A sensational complaint of the theft of Rs. 50,000 from a bank counter reported to the Esplanade Police on Thursday was detected by them to be false and the complainant himself was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 50,000.

This was made possible by the fact that a friend to whom the complainant Minoche Jamshedji had handed over the amount turned up at the Gamdevi Police Station with the packet containing the Rs. 50,000 which Minoche had alleged, was stolen while he was at the Bank of India.

At 4-15 p.m. Minoche went to the Esplanade Police Station and complained that he had been robbed while at the Bank of India of a sum of Rs. 50,000 which he had with him to be deposited in his firm's account.

Curseji Gorabji Gnadani, the friend became very suspicious of the packet's contents and he promptly went to the residence of the solicitor of his firm at Gamdevi and on his advice lodged the packet with the Gamdevi Police.

The Police opened the packet and found that it contained Rs. 50,000 in currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The Police Officer then went to the Esplanade Police Station and there handed over the money to the Police Officer on duty in presence of Minoche, who collapsed when he found the game was up.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day Mr. S. A. Vinadali made an application for bail. The Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 500 cash with one surety.

Inspectors Mahonkal and Cooper, C.I.D., were in charge of the investigation.

Believing his story to be probable, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Special Gaming Court, Girgaum, passed judgment discharging an accused who made a police constable and the punter in serious insinuations against a gaming case on Thursday.

Kadar Lal Mohomed (35) a hawk in melons, was arrested on May 24 for street gaming by Sayed Mohamed Chodhuri, a police

constable attached to the Lamington Road police station.

When the order was interpreted to the accused, he bowed, raised his arms above his head, joined his palms, made an exclamation, took a couple of spins in the Court and hastened out.

Monammed Abdullah, a hotel servant who is alleged to have adopted 'grab and run' tactics last evening at Lion Road was remanded into police custody till August 19 at Dadar Court to-day.

It was stated that the accused snatched a wallet containing over Rs. 50 from a person walking along the road.

A constable effected the arrest of the accused after chasing him on a cycle at King's Circle.

How an unemployed youth met with tragic death in the sea at Arthur Bunder on August 4, was told to-day at the inquest held over his body.

Bhagoo Ram Ganpat, More (21), the deceased, resided with his brother at Ballard Pier.

Accompanied by his brother the deceased went to Arthur Bunder in search of work and suddenly jumped into the sea, and disappeared in the water.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by suicide, due to drowning in the sea at Arthur Bunder.

Mr. Jack Anderegg, Chief Accountant of Volkart Brothers, was examined for the prosecution before Sir H. P. Dastur on Thursday evening in the case in which S. M. Rasquinho, a former employee of Volkart's Engineering Department is charged under Section 403 of the I.P.C. for committing Criminal Breach of Trust as a servant in respect of an aggregate amount of Rs. 7761-2-0.

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GIRL BURNS HERSELF?

The death was caused by shock from extensive burns, was the verdict passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on Papanna Rajoo (22) residing at Gamdevi who died of burns in her room at about 11-30 a.m. on Thursday.

A rider was added by the Jury that the deceased had voluntarily

set fire to her saree having soaked it in kerosene.

It was stated by the deceased's female cousin that, yesterday at about 11 a.m. she went to the water tap, she found the door chained from inside and smoke was issuing from the ventilator over the door.

Witness called a neighbour and he broke open the door and found the deceased lying on the floor with her clothes on fire. They poured water on her and put out the flames. The room was smelling of kerosene. Deceased expired soon after.

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THURSDAY NIGHTS ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sixteen persons were arrested in the course of several gaming raids last night. They were placed before the Special Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

The anti-gambling squad carried out a raid at B. D. Chawl, Naigaum, when they seized 25 alleged "sutta" and "vulan" chips and marked coins.

Ten persons were arrested. Their names are: Vishnu Narayan Chawan, Tukaram Kashiram Jadhav, Krishna Babu Chawan, Babu Rama Jadhav, Jai Ram Sonu, Shingaraya Umer, Sadashiv Bapu Desai, Narayan Suban, Yeswant Ganya and Hanumanth Yankappa.

Mathew Misaut was arrested on a charge of receiving sutta bets on Third Marine Street, by the Esplanade Police.

A raid in a room of a building at Sheikh Memon Street resulted in four arrests. Their names are: Harilal Raoji, Shantilal Vamshi, Kirtilal Chundlal, and Khemchand Sakalchand.

For selling alleged "sutta" forecasts, the Byculla Police arrested Changoon Narayan. The Police are now busy hunting for the printer and publisher of the sheets.

All the accused were ordered to be released on bail, to-day.

Four Persons To Be Deported

BOMBAY, Friday.

On the 17th June Sub-Inspector Shevde raided two places at Lal-

hava Haven at Bhuleswar Road. Seven persons were arrested. Both the places belong to one Jagannath Balwant (Morar) Dud-wala's brother.

Four persons—Badriprakash Bai-want, Ramprakash Gangaprasad, Ramnikprakash, Ganmiprasad, and Rajaram Akantram—have been ordered by the Commissioner of Police, after completion of the case, to be deported from Bombay.

During the month of July the Universal Arts League had two lectures arranged one on Friday 23rd of July 1937 in Simla House by Mr. Chundlal Devakram Nanji one of the prominent philatelist of Bombay and the other by Mr. R. P. Kamat the Indian Sculptor on ancient art and sculpture at Fellowship School on 30th July 1937.

Mr. Chundlal began telling his experiences when he started as a boy collecting stamps from the peons of the Government House where he was staying with his father. The educational value of this stamp collection to children consists in giving them impetus to study the different countries of the world. He showed the audience his collection mainly of the Indian stamps beginning from 1841 the first stamp issued of Queen Victoria in India. The lecture was interesting and the audience was pleased to see certain freak stamps which on account of their rarity command a great value in the market.

The second lecture by Mr. R. P. Kamat on Indian sculpture drew a large audience. Mr. Kamat showed that the beauty of Indian sculpture lies in significant curves and simple lines which convey the master's skill to the general mind. In sculpture the artist may give more graphic expression by its plastic forms and its durability may impress on the public for ever. He also emphasised and showed by actual model the beauty of "Tandav Nritya" which is one of the masterpieces of the world. The audience was very much interested to see the photographs of his work.

Names of the arrested persons are: Harilal Ravi Shantilal Vamshi, Kirtilal Chundlal and Khemchand Shukalchand. Rs. 100 with marked coins and alleged 200 'sutta' chips were seized.

An accused person who pleaded guilty to the charge of gaming on public road, told the Court that he was unemployed and was starting.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, in sentencing him to one month's rigorous imprisonment, remarked that the accused should have taken to some honest occupation.

Raghunath Balaji Shinde, the accused, was arrested by the Agripada police on July 27th last.

BHATIA BOYS STILL ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Friday.

There was considerable excitement outside the Bhatia High School again to-day when the boys demonstrated peacefully and demanded the reinstatement of their teacher Mr. T. M. Joshi.

It is understood the Principal, Mr. J. H. Trivedi, has been holding conferences with the Board of Management but so far no decision has been arrived at by them on the question of the reinstatement of the teacher.

The students are still holding out and they are determined to hold fast to their decision not to attend the school till the teacher is taken back.

Two women who were alleged to have robbed a girl of her gold

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE

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PARLIAMENT HOUSE FOR MADRAS

C.-in-C. Consulted About Site

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

His Excellency Sir Robert Cas-sels, Commander-in-Chief, paid a visit to the Secretariat this noon.

It is understood the Chief Secretary availed himself of the opportunity for discussing with the Commander-in-Chief about a site other than the Napier Battery site in connection with the construction of the Parliament House for Madras.—United Press.

Jhansi Congress President Hoists National Flag And Addresses Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

LALITPUR, Aug. 4.

Pt. Krishnachandran Pangoria, President, District Congress Committee, Jhansi, has commenced his tour for the organisation of different Congress Committees throughout the district.

He is accompanied by Prof. V. P. Jani, M.A., Ph.D., Pt. Rameswar Prasad Sharma and other local workers in this tour.

President Pangoraji hoisted the National Flag at Babina military station among cheers. Villagers from different places had gathered on this occasion.

Speeches were made by Prof. Jani, Sherkhan Sahab, Pt. Rameswar Prasad Sharma and other speakers explained the importance of joining the Congress.

At night the President and his party left for Jalbeht where a big procession was organised and farmers had assembled in thousands from different villages. A big meeting was addressed by the President and other speakers.

President Krishnachandran hoisted National Flag amongst cheers.

Mandal Committee was formed, nearly 200 members enrolled on the spot.

Sit. Raghuvardayal was elected President while Sit. Mantram Kanchan was elected the Secretary.

The President and Prof. V. P. Jani left for Lalitpur from where they will visit Mahorani, Narhat, Gouna, Pail, Banpura centres accompanied by Pt. Rameswar Prasad Sharma, who is in charge of the Sub-Divisional organisation. Lalitpur.

2 WOMEN & CHILD DROWNED

Bathing Tragedy On Amas Day At Chowpatty

BOMBAY, Friday

A pathetic story has been reported to the City Coroner of how two women and a child of 4 years old met with their death in the Sea at Chowpatty this morning.

It appears that to-day being Amas Day, they had gone to Chowpatty for a bath in the Sea. While they were bathing a huge wave rushed over them and all three were carried out to Sea and drowned.

The bodies were subsequently found by some men and eventually the police took charge of them. Names of the deceased are:

Jwanibai Pannalal (40), Mrs. Purnottamdas Kothare (20) and Kamalabai, daughter of Narsingdas Doga (4).

The inquest will be held over the three bodies to-morrow.

Northern India Millowners Form Association

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Cawnpore Millowners held in the night of August 2 in the Upper India Chamber of Commerce Hall with Sir Tracy Gavin Jones in the chair it was decided to form a Northern India Millowners' Association.

A committee was formed with two representatives from each of the following groups: Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat, Begg Sutherland and the British India Corporation, the Swadeshi Cotton, Muir and the Victoria Mills will have one representative each.—A.P.

Kher To Deliver Convocation Address

POONA, Aug. 5.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, will deliver the Convocation address of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth on September 17.—United Press

"MOUNT EVEREST"—The Epitaph Of All Adventurers Has At Last Been Conquered!

"KAILAS"—The Sacred Abode of Gods Is Now Open For Your Inspection!

DADASAHEB PHALKE, the father of the Indian Film Industry presents his 1st Talkie with rare Himalayan Scenes that command the admiration of millions

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'GANGAVATARAN'

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A GORGEOUS PICTURE THAT DEFIES IMAGINATION AND CURDLES YOUR BLOOD!

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SHIVA—THE GOD OF DESTRUCTION

WAS LOST IN THE RAPTURES OF AN ABORIGIN FORGETTING FOR THE MOMENT HIS DUTY TO HUMANITY!

"GANGA"—The petulant and adamant deity refused to come down to Earth from her Himalayan Heights

But **"BHAGIRATH"**—The man with his intense devotion, made the Gods

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"WE WENT TO COLLEGE" GAY LAMPOON

At The Wellington

"We went to College," the current screen attraction at the Wellington Family Picture House, is expressly designed to make people forget their troubles for here is a picture which keeps its audiences laughing from its opening shot to its final fadeout.

Charles Butterworth, Walter Abel, Hugh Herbert, Una Merkel and Edith Atwater are the principals in an outstanding all-comedy cast. Individually these players have provided the comedy high-light of many a film production; collectively they supply a barrage of laughter and good humor impossible to resist.

Lampooning the gay old grad who returns to his college reunion and attempts to recapture the irresponsibility and madcap antics of his undergraduate days, the story presents the predicament of a staid business man attending the reunion with his wife and who finds himself embarrassed by the advances of a former campus "crush" who is now a professor's wife.

Charles Butterworth, as a college pal who finally helps the business man out of his predicament, has never been in a funnier role, playing his "life of the party" characterization for all it is worth. Abel gives an excellent portrayal as the business man, and Una

Merkel is ideally cast as the wife of the professor who tries in vain to live up her bored campus life with a harmless flirtation. The amusing Hugh Herbert as the professor, adds immeasurably to the fun, and Edith Atwater, a newcomer from the stage, is splendid as Abel's wife.

Joseph Santley's direction takes every advantage of the hilarious situations. Here is a picture which provides a sure-fire treat for every member of the family. And you don't have to be a college grad to enjoy "We Went to College."

NEW FILM OF CORONATION

At Regal And Capitol

In conjunction with the main feature-picture, the Regal and Capitol will be showing a new film of Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, all in gorgeous technicolor. The most resplendent ceremony of the British Monarch and the tradition-crowded significance behind it is portrayed by this film in all its blazing pomp and glory. The film is a living document of one of the most colourful events of the world and no one should miss it.

"Lost Horizon" Stays Fourth Week At The Empire—"Nancy Steele Is Missing" At The Regal—"The Man Who Found Himself" At The Capitol—"Bulldog Drummond At Bay" At The Excelsior—"We Went To College" At The Wellington



"The Man Who Found Himself" at the Capitol, starring Joan Fontaine and John Beal.

VIVID ACTING DARK DRAMA OF "NANCY STEELE IS MISSING"

At The Regal

Unforgettably portrayed by the star of "The Informer" and an inspired cast "Nancy Steele Is Missing" the Twentieth Century-Fox production opening to-day at the Regal Theatre presents a powerful drama of vengeful hate barked by its own fury and punished by man's greatest love. The performances of Victor McLaglen, winner of the Motion Picture Academy award for the best performance in 1935, Walter Connolly, outstanding actor of stage and screen; and Peter Lorre, Europe's one-man hammer of horrors, make "Nancy Steele Is Missing" a tremendous document of emotionalising power, strong passions, June Lang and strong passions. June Lang and Robert Kent, rising young players are featured in the film. The twenty-year span covered by the picture begins in the troubled days of 1917 when America was gripped by war hysteria. The daughter of Walter Connolly, a munitions magnate, sensationally disappears. Shortly afterward, Victor McLaglen, a hulking giant whose knowledge of the horrors of war has embittered him against all those who help to make it, becomes involved in a crawl with police and because he is accused of being "pro-Allen" gets an unnecessarily severe jail sentence. Taunted as a "spy" by fellow prisoners, McLaglen is made the goat for an attempted prison break and is sentenced to life. Only a shrewd cell-mate, the calculating Peter Lorre, suspects that the huge prisoner is concealing some dark and disturbing secret. When McLaglen is released for good behaviour twenty years later, the suspicious Lorre keeps on his trail. The conflict between McLaglen, who tries to restore the lost Nancy Steele to her father, and Lorre who would substitute a false claimant of his own, builds to a tense, dramatic climax, paving the way for a powerfully emotional conclusion in which McLaglen redeems himself for the crime of twenty years before. The character which Victor McLaglen creates, one of passions and tenderness, of brutelike violence and childlike trust, provides him with the greatest opportunity he has had since "The Informer." Walter Connolly and Peter Lorre, in roles of smashing power, create unforgettable additions to the screen's gallery of outstanding portraits. June Lang and Robert Kent are featured in the cast which includes Shirley Deane, John Carradine, Jane Darwell and Frank Conroy.



Victor McLaglen, Walter Connolly and Peter Lorre in "Nancy Steele Is Missing" at the Regal.

BEAUTY ON WHEELS

Ride yourself toward beauty. This is the advice of the glamorous stars of Hollywood, who have fun as well as exercise via the wheel method.

For example, lovely Virginia Bruce, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer featured player, always manages to find time each day for a spin on her bicycle.

"It's a grand form of exercise," she states, "and in addition it keeps one feeling fit regardless of how busy the day may be. I find a ride before breakfast, followed by a cold shower, is most beneficial."

Julie Haydon, on the other hand, prefers her wheels to be of the roller skate variety.

"I never knew what grand exercise this could be until I went to a recent skating party," Julie said. "The next few days I was so stiff that I realized it was bringing every muscle into play. Since then, I have managed to skate three times around the apartment house both morning and evening. Of course, I'm a bit self-conscious, so I get out early before most people are up. At night it's dark anyway, so it doesn't make any difference."

The wheels that carry Madge Evans toward beauty are attached to that popular velocipede of several years ago.

Working on the handcar principle, of push and pull, this little coaster proves grand in developing the arms and shoulders and

trimming down the waist to "just right" proportions. For an all-around exercise on wheels, Betty Furness sponsors the scooter-bike, a strange combination of a grown-up bicycle and a juvenile scooter.

Betty derived so much enjoyment, as well as such beneficial exercise, from one of these while vacationing at Palm Springs that she immediately purchased one and had it shipped to her home in Hollywood.

The off-centre wheel and the constant rising on the toes, then lowering on the heels, necessary to keep this contraption in motion, brings all of the muscles in to play, as well as allowing one that extra helping of strawberry shortcake at the dinner table.

Oh, there's no doubt about it, wheels are quite the thing for beauty. They provide one method of keeping a perfect figure, and enjoying the method of procedure at the same time.

MAKING AN IMPRESSION ON THE STARS

Don't wear bright nail polishes. Be careful in choosing your ties.

Look the person to whom you are talking straight in the eyes. These are just a few of the rules that one would have to observe in making a good impression on the stars of Hollywood at the first meeting.

Film celebrities, just as everyone else, notice these things upon

"MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF"

At The Capitol

Painting in vivid strokes the heart-grIPPING story of a man's disgrace and ultimate redemption through the unwavering devotion of a beautiful and courageous woman who loves him dearly, "The Man Who Found Himself" comes to the screen of the Capitol Theatre as one of the most unusual romantic dramas produced by Hollywood this season. In its every department—story, cast locale—The Man Who Found Himself has been adjudged truly "different." Its action is unfolded against a series of modern, up-to-the-minute backgrounds, including a magnificently appointed airplane hospital equipped with the latest in medical science; and a fully developed airport. Against such settings is disclosed the dramatic struggle of the protagonist of "The Man Who Found Himself"—a sensitive, brilliant young surgeon, scion of a distinguished family of medical men, affianced to a social leader in the community. Despite parental opposition, he is an ardent aviator. Into this promising situation enters sudden disaster; a plane accident in which a friend's wife, flying as his passenger, is killed. The world finds him guilty, and resultant newspaper notoriety forces him to relinquish his professional and social status in New York and retreat to a small town in California to live under an assumed name. Then follows a period in which he becomes deeply embittered with everything alive. But eventually, a friend, a pilot, discovers him and obtains for him a job at the Los Angeles airport. How the influence of a nurse who interests herself in the mysterious stranger gradually rebuilds his shattered life and enables him to use his surgical gifts for the good of humanity, stirring develops to

a pulse pounding climax as usual in thought as the plot. Known as one of the most convincing and sincere players in pictures to-day John Beal is ideally cast as the doctor who sees his world broken to bits before him and then remoulded. His performances in the part is said to be his finest to date. The leading feminine role of the sympathetic nurse is played by a new comer to film circles, Joan Fontaine, whose portrayal promises a successful career. Philip Huston, recently featured in "The Big Game," Jane Walsh, George Irving, Frank M. Thomas, Billy Gilbert and others round out the cast of "The Man Who Found Himself." The movie going public is taken behind the scenes of a vast, metropolitan airport in "The Man Who Found Himself" and introduced to the hospital airplane a new device in aviation circles which is rapidly gaining favour. This type of plane is generally equipped with a practical emergency operating room, hospital cots and other necessities. It is used to fly urgent medical aid to remote districts, and to bring accident victims quickly to city hospitals from these regions. The flying ambulance plays an important role of its own in the story, as do several other exciting sequences, including a battle with a delirious patient 3,000 feet above the ground and the flight to the scene of a railway wreck in the dramatic conclusion of the picture. Cliff Reid and Lew Landers, respectively the producer and director of another exciting aviation film "Without Orders," are "teamed" in the same capacities in the production of "The Man Who Found Himself" scenarized by J. Robert Bren Edmund L. Harman, G. V. Atwater and Thomas Lennon from an original by Alice B. Curtis.

Introduction. Joan Crawford, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, for example, likes the person who looks straight into her eyes upon an introduction. The fact that she does this very thing accounts for her knowledge of the eye colourings of all her acquaintances, whether the friendship is recent or one of long standing.

The colour and design of a man's tie catches the eye of Eleanor Powell, dancing star, while Betty Furness always notices the manner in which a man's hair is cut and where he parts it.

The man who makes a good impression on Rosalind Russell is the one who never wears a blue

shirt. The actress likes white shirts and white shirts only regardless of the occasion. Days after she meets a person, Maureen O'Sullivan is able to tell you in every detail the fabric cut and trimming of the blouse that person wore that is, of course, if she happened to be wearing a tailored suit. Blouses are definitely a nobby of them escapes her. Perhaps because of her training, Jeanette MacDonald is conscious of the voice quality of the person to whom she has just been introduced. She notices this more than any other single detail.

BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

(From A Correspondent.)

The original protest of the Indian film industry against the method of composition of the Film Censors Board in Bombay has, we notice, induced the Government of Bombay to make some slight change in the composition of that Board. They have also deviated from the obnoxious practice hitherto prevalent of making the membership of the Board almost a life appointment. The newly constituted Board is fortunately to be changed in personnel after a definite term of years, so that men with fresh outflashes have a chance of being its members.

WANTED JUDGE AS PRESIDENT This recent reconstitution of the Board shows no indication, however, that the Government of Bombay have fully appreciated the grounds on which the indigenous film industry and the public desire a radical change in the method of constituting the Board. The greatest need is that the Board should be thoroughly representative and should command the confidence of the industry and the public.

In the first instance we should like to point out the great desirability of having as the President of the Board not the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, but a junior judge of the Bombay High Court. The association of the Police Chief with the Board as its president has so far been regarded by the public as an evidence of the desire of Government that films allowed for public exhibition should be politically 'safe.' But the Board will receive a higher status if its president is a member of the highest judicial tribunal in the presidency and Government can safeguard their point of view nominating on the Board the Commissioner of Police or a senior Secretariat official and an official from the Customs Department.

All the members of the Board should hold office for a term of five years and all the appointments except the three suggested above should be by election. Our suggestion is that of these elected members one should be a representative elected by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, or by the Bombay University, while the two legislative members of the Board should have an adequate representative of the Board of having four seats on it for their representatives. The Legislative Council should elect one and the Assembly should elect three of whom one must be a lady. Such a method should serve to provide fairly and sufficiently for representation of the general public on the Board.

INDUSTRY

As regards the film industry itself, its interest should be adequately met, if the Motion Picture



"Bulldog Drummond at Bay" at the Excelsior.

LORRY STRIKE AT 'PINDI'

No Obstruction To Mails: But Hardship On Newspapermen

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 6. Eleventh-hour attempts by Traffic Police authorities to avert the Rawalpindi lorry and motor strike having failed yesterday, the strike commenced this morning. Complete halt is being observed by all motor and transport companies. Besides lorries, regular bus services and taxi motor cars also have suspended work. Motor car stands are deserted.

NO OBSTRUCTION TO MAIL Enquiries show that no attempt has been made by the strikers to obstruct carrying the Royal Mail, when the management accepted to carry passengers in their Service.

However, it is learnt that the Royal Motor Mail Service are carrying Military passengers only. Taxi cars carrying the "Civil and Military Gazette" and other newspapers are not allowed to proceed by the strikers. Local sub-office manager of the "Gazette" to-day carried bundles of copies of the paper in his private car driven by himself. Several thousand persons attended a public meeting held at Ganhamdi, where Sheikh Hissamuddin, President of the Punjab Motor Union, exhorted the drivers to stick to their guns in the teeth of extreme provocation. No untoward incident is reported to have occurred till now.—United Press.

ture Society of India is asked to select two members to represent the industry, one from the producers, the other from the exhibitors. Being organization solely devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the industry and as it is in touch with the producers and exhibitors and makes a point of investigating the practical difficulties from which both the classes suffer it is the most convenient body to which can be assigned the duty of selecting the industry's representatives on the Board.

A Board of eleven members so constituted will command the confidence of the public and the industry. Government, we are sure will find that its decision in rejecting a film will be appreciated by the public. Its attitude towards the industry must be helpful not autocratic. It must make suggestions for altering a film after full consideration of the difficulties of production, and if the producing concern is not amenable to the suggestion, the Board must publish its grounds of refusal to certify the film.

The Board should have a sub-committee of three members and associate with it two educationists in an advisory capacity to form a panel for examining purely educational and cultural films. It should be empowered to form a panel also for the special consideration of films in regard to which religious controversy is likely to arise. The association of persons recognised as the religious heads of a community will help the Board to reach a fair decision in all such controversial matters. A Board of Film Censors constituted on the lines suggested above will be confident, we found of material use to the State and helpful to the industry.

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Truth About Zanzibar Betrayal

Departmental Jealousies And Their Sequel?

INDIA SHOULD RESORT TO RETALIATION TO VINDICATE HER HONOUR, HOLDS SIR MAHARAJ SINGH

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 24, (By Air Mail.)

Exactly a week has passed since the Zanzibar Clove Legislation became an Act in the Zanzibar Protectorate. Yet, Indian circles have not overcome the effects of the stunning blow which the Government of India gave on their head by what is now accepted in unequivocal terms as India's betrayal by her own Government.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, made it clear in his answer in further question in the House of Commons on Wednesday last that he agreed to the legislation only upon general satisfaction having been expressed by the Government of India. How could the Government of India do that in the face of such an opposition to the legislation by the Indians in Zanzibar behind their back is a question which the Government of India must answer. Apart from Indians in Zanzibar, their representative in London, like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who is the chairman of the Imperial Citizenship Association, His Highness the Aga Khan, who is the chairman of the Indian Overseas Association in London, and Dr. Beharilal N. Anantani, who is the accredited representative of the Indian National Association in London, had not kept back from Sir Mahomed Zaffarullah and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, the two representatives of the Government of India in London, the views which the Indian community held on the Zanzibar legislation.

There is no doubt that in London the Government of India's negotiations on this question with the Colonial Office were carried on by Sir Mahomed Zaffarullah and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.

I have it on good authority that His Highness the Aga Khan, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas not only put the whole case of the Indian community before Sir Mahomed and Sir Girja Shankar but they had sent a special cable to Sir Jagadish Prasad, the Education Minister of the Government of India. He was told that if the Government of India could not come to any satisfactory agreement with the Colonial Office, at least the Government of India should not give approval to the Zanzibar Legislation.

JEALOUSIES LEAD TO BETRAYAL.

Obviously, the counsel of those who are competent to guide and advice has been thrown overboard by the Government of India in

preference to the counsel of some person behind the curtain. Cables have arrived in London from several prominent Indians in Zanzibar demanding the name of the person who persuaded the Government of India in the belief that the Bill was satisfactory to the Indian community in Zanzibar.

In this connection, it is suggested that inter-departmental jealousies in the Education Department of the Government of India led to the betrayal of India in Zanzibar. It is thought that although Sir Jagadish Prasad was in favour of withholding approval of the Bill, he was thoroughly outmanoeuvred by others in the Simla Secretariat.

It is recalled that when the present Education Minister of the Government of India was on leave a public meeting to protest against the Zanzibar Bill which was advertised to be held in Bombay last year was cancelled as a result of the intervention of the Education Department, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. However, the same meeting was held subsequently without any intervention after Sir Jagadish Prasad had resumed office.

I am afraid by the time the Central Legislature meets in Simla sometime in August there will be many more rumours added to the existing ones owing to the sudden decision taken by the Government of India in supporting the Zanzibar Bill. It will be open to the Government of India to make a frank and full statement on the subject at an early date, since the general feeling is that the Bombay merchants having decided to boycott entry of Zanzibar cloves in India, an open demand might be made by the members of the Central Legislature demanding an All-India embargo on the Zanzibar cloves as a retaliatory measure in spite of the Government's satisfaction with it.

RETALIATE.

According to one source, even Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, former Agent General of the Government of India in South Africa, who is now in London, is of the opinion that India is in a position to adopt a retaliatory attitude towards Zanzibar and she should adopt it to vindicate her honour. Sir Maharaj Singh pointed out to my friend, that so far as South Africa was concerned India was helpless in adopting retaliatory measures but that situation did not arise so far as Zanzibar was concerned.

SAYING IT WITH MUSIC

Arabic Song Against Palestine Partition Recorded

JERUSALEM, (By Mail.)

"No partition," set to music, is part of the Arab political campaign against the British proposal to divide Palestine into three classes of territories.

A gramophone record has been made in Aleppo, Northern Syria, of a song composed on the basis of a protest against the partition plan. People frequenting the cafes to Palestine are regaled with the Arabic ditty on a political theme.

The national party of Transjordan, an opposition group to the Emir Abdullah, was prevented from holding a meeting in Amman and chose Damascus for the venue instead. There all members decided to oppose the partition scheme, which they labelled as "a crime."

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED.

Meanwhile documents, showing that fifteen years ago Arab leaders, of whom some now occupy high positions in the Syrian Government negotiated with Jewish representatives for an understanding between both races to recognise Jewish rights in Palestine, have been published here by a former French army captain.

He is M. Ascher Saphir, who shortly after the war was the editor of a local English weekly and Hebrew daily and is now a businessman.

During the war, he organised in Paris the enlistment of Jewish

volunteers in the French Army, himself joining as a private in August, 1914, and after seeing service in France and Salonica, rising to be captain in 1917. The documents now published are part of a memorandum submitted to the Palestine Royal Commission.

M. Saphir offers the suggestion that the League of Nations should now appoint an international body to inquire into the underlying causes of the failure of efforts made in 1922 to reach an Arab-Jewish understanding and advances the hope that these may, with the impending "menace" of partition, now be resumed.—Reuter

TRADERS FOLLOW CONQUERORS INTO ABYSSINIA!

But Economic Exploitation Of Country Not Quite Successful

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The economic exploitation of Abyssinia by Italy has so far been not as successful as it was anticipated. This is due to two reasons. The military conquest of the country is still far from complete and the means placed at the disposal of export and import firms by the Italian State are wholly insufficient.

It is stated that during the last few months the Banca d'Italia has had growing difficulty in providing Italian firms exporting from Abyssinia with sufficient foreign currency. Since March this year the Banca d'Italia has only been able to supply a small fraction of the

WARNING TO BRITAIN

Experts Find Alarming Decrease Of Birth Rate Among Whites

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The yellow and black races will dominate the world in the no-far-distant future unless present population trends are arrested.

A warning to Britain and the Western world will be a feature of the report of the British Government's Expert Committee on Population Trend. Their investigations prove that while the birth-rate in white races is decreasing, and a heavy fall in the population of the white countries will begin in the next five years, the birth rate in the yellow and black races is rising, and their populations are increasing by tens of millions a year. Moreover, the pressure of population on food and other resources in the countries occupied by coloured races is rapidly growing more acute, and this may lead to a dangerous demand for expansion. At the present time the populations are as follows:

Whites in Europe	383,000,000
Whites in the rest of the world	210,000,000
Total	593,000,000
Coloured people in Asia alone	1,023,000,000

This last figure excludes the coloured people in Africa and the U.S.A. and they also exclude Russia's 165,000,000, which are made up partly of Europeans and partly of Asiatics. The birth-rate is increasing in Japan, China and India. Japan proper, excluding its dominions, has a population nearly twice as big as the British Isles. The way in which the ages of its population are spaced out—it has more young and middle-aged people than Britain—means that the birth-rate will go on increasing for twenty or thirty years to come, while Britain's birth-rate is decreasing.

A FORETELLING DREAM

BELFAST, (By Air Mail.)

The shooting of Sir Henry Wilson, and a dream that Lady Londonderry had concerning it a few weeks before that, were recalled by Lord Londonderry in a talk on Mount Stewart, Co. Down, in a broadcast from here in a series of "Houses of Ulster."

"I remember," said Lord Londonderry, "Sir Henry coming on a visit to Mount Stewart in 1921, and shortly after he left my wife had a strange dream that he had been murdered and this was his fate two weeks later. We then recollected that one night when he was staying with us, we had, owing to a mistake, sat down thirteen to dinner."

A WINDSOR FIND

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

While at work in Tulchan Lodge, Alvie strathspey, which is being demolished, a workman found behind a bath a seven-page letter, dated August 27, 1911 from H. M. S. "Hindustan," written by the Duke of Windsor to his father, the late King George.

GRETA GARBO ENGAGED HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail.)

Greta Garbo is in love. And, says Hollywood, she is going to marry George Brent, the film star. Brent has just filed a suit for the annulment of his six-weeks-old marriage to Constance Worth, a newcomer to filmland. They lived only ten days together after eloping to Mexico. They have decided that they were "not meant for each other," and Brent maintains that their wedding failed to comply with the Mexican marriage laws. In the past few days Hollywood gossip-writers have been linking Garbo's name with Brent's.

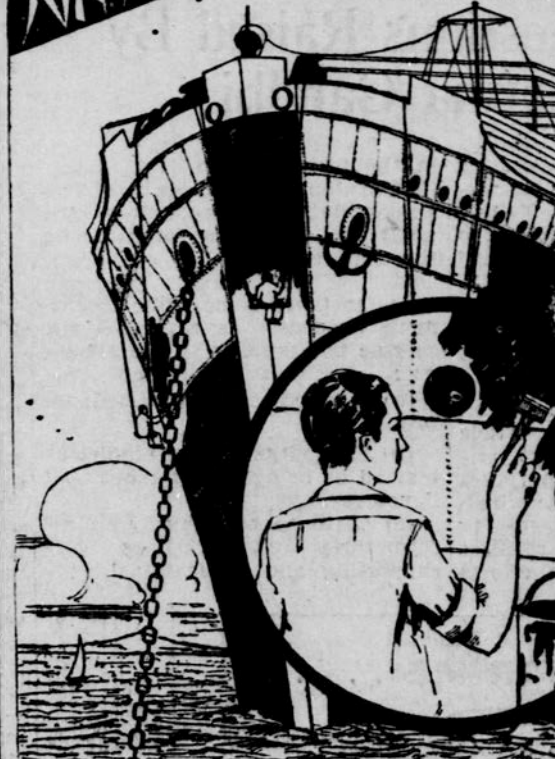
Brent appeared with Garbo in the film, "The Painted Veil."

sums needed by these firms for freights and Customs duties. The Italian Government has placed "foreign currency commissioners" in the Abyssinian towns, and a number of exporters are being tried for infringements of the currency regulations. Imports from Italy to Abyssinia have greatly increased, but the financial administration of Abyssinia has been unable to keep the importers out of financial difficulties.

Both the military and the economic penetration of Abyssinia are making very slow progress. The experience of the last twelve months has shown that the means at the disposal of the Italian State are insufficient for the purpose.

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Prohibition In 5 Years: 10-Year Plan For Education

An Economist Discusses Some Vital Questions Raised By Mahatma Gandhi

On the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi, Prof. K. T. Shah has expressed his views on the Mahatma's instructions to Ministers in the following article published in the "Harijan" of July 31:—

There can be no difference of opinion about the utter unsuitability of the Constitution Act of 1935 to meet India's aspirations for Swaraj. I believe, however, there is possibility, as the article points out, of using the Act, unsatisfactory as it is, to purposes wholly different from those which the authors of the Act seem to have intended. This requires sturdy faith in their own efforts

In the men who work (?) this Constitution; knowledge of its vulnerable points, as well as the ability to use them for realising the Congress goal.

So far there is no critical comment needed. As regards the specific points made in the article, viz:—

(a) Immediate enforcement of Prohibition;

(b) Education self-sufficient instead of being paid for out of liquor revenue;

(c) Jails to be turned into reformatories and workshops, self-supporting and educational, in-

stead of punitive departments; (d) Salt free for the poor, as per the Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

NOT IMPRACTICABLE.

The programme does not sound to me utterly impracticable as it might seem at first reading to an orthodox financier. Prohibition can be enforced though I don't think it could be, if the term "immediately" is interpreted absolutely literally. I do not, however, read it in that sense. I am aware that liquor traffic yields considerable revenue, in a Province like Bombay something between 3-1/4 to 3-1/2 crores, while the expenditure on Education is about 16½ lakhs. Taking the total of all Provinces, revenue from this source, not including the Customs duties on foreign wines and spirits taken for their own purposes by the Central Government, is about 15 crores while the total expenditure on Education from Public Funds is about 12 crores. If the revenue derived by the Provincial Governments from intoxicating drink is wholly and suddenly abolished, it might seem as though Education must suffer a serious decline, poor as our outlay on public instruction is. If, however, by "immediate" we mean a short but definite period of, say, 5 years, the entire traffic can be abolished or prohibited within that period, and the income now derived by the State from this source ended, without any cataclysmic reaction upon our outlay on education, or rather upon the actual volume and quality of the education imparted.

PROHIBITION IN FIVE YEARS. Within these 5 years, by a sharp and progressive increase in the rates of taxation on this traffic in every form; by rigorous regulation and reduction of the hours during which these deleterious articles could be obtained; by progressive and substantial decrease in the number and location of shops, and stiffening of the conditions of their licences, and a number of other cogent devices for curtailing this traffic, the goal of absolute prohibition can be achieved—at least so far as revenue from this source is concerned. "Immediate" prohibition, on the other hand, if enforced literally, would give rise to all sorts of illicit traffic. That would not only rob the community of the revenue, but also remove those checks which high taxation and other regulations now imply for keeping the consumption within some bounds. Administrative machinery for enforcing Prohibition, especially to prevent illicit production or sale of such articles, would also be costly, so that the benefit derived by the community by a cessation of this objectionable traffic would, perhaps, be more than counterbalanced by the encouragement to illicit traffic and necessarily to maintain a costly prohibition machinery. These risks would not be so considerable, I believe they would be non-existent if a progressive programme of complete Prohibition within 5 years was adopted and carried out. The people would then become accustomed to the change, and temptation would be gradually eliminated.

LOSS OF REVENUE. The loss of revenue from this source would, I am afraid, have to be made good from other sources. Even if we practise all possible economies in Education and other Nation-Building Departments, and I admit there is very considerable room for such eco-

nomies,—we must not forget that we have to make up an immense leeway in these departments before we could call ourselves a civilised nation. After all, in the Department of Education alone, our backwardness is staggering. The extent of literacy in India, defined on the meagre standard, is no more than 10 per cent. all over British India, and less than 2 per cent among women. If we desire the barest rudiments of merest literacy at least to be obtained by every man, woman and child in India, we must at least quadruple our present outlay on education. I am speaking in terms rather of the aggregate effort laid out for the purpose, than in terms of mere money,—which may not mean the same thing. A considerable proportion of the expenditure on Education is incurred, nowadays, on an extravagantly paid personnel, especially in the higher ranks, which would admit of considerable reduction, if the Congress ideal of salaries in conformity with the average standard of life among our people were enforced wherever possible.

SALARIES AND ECONOMIES.

I would not, of course, suggest any reduction in the salaries which are below subsistence level. Let us put that level somewhere about Rs. 50 per month on an average all over the country, i.e. Rs. 10 p.m. per head for a family of 5 persons. But salaries above Rs. 100 per month may admit of progressive reduction rising from 5 per cent. to 50, or even 100 per cent. in all salaries over Rs. 500 p.m., the Congress maximum for public salaries in this country. If the non-Indian element in this,—as in any other service,—would not agree to such a reduction, and if they rely upon the safeguards provided for them in the Constitution against any attacks upon their privileged citadel, at least the Indian element of every rank should be made amenable to the desire of the country, as Pandit G. B. Pant put it, in the emergency of the community. I would not hesitate to make a direct appeal to the Services in this regard for a "voluntary surrender" to their excess of salaries and allowances above a prescribed maximum. I would not hesitate at organising any species of an effective social pressure or ostracism against at least those Indians who refused to fall into line, accept the reduced salaries such as the people's level of wealth can permit, and prefer to remain unresponsive parasites on the public. What savings can be made from this source I cannot say at the moment. But a general estimate on this point given by Sir G. Schuster in the Emergency Budget of 1931-32, leads me to believe that, from this source alone, we could make a saving at least of from a quarter to a third of the aggregate amount now spent upon public instruction in this country.

WASTEFUL DEPARTMENT.

Re-investing this amount in the same field, but with better economy of management, we could get out of it at least 50 per cent. more value. Public Instruction in India is a most wasteful department, in that not one out of every forty children going to primary school in the first standard ever reach the final, and this wastage or stagnation persists throughout. This is appalling and if we could eliminate this wastage, we could within the same outlay we now incur, get much better return. With this wastage gone or reduced, even the present outlay could yield 50 per cent. better result. And with more money devoted to that department, we must be able to command greater and better energy, so that the result should be better both qualitatively and quantitatively. Illiteracy can then be annihilated in 10 years at most, and at not a prohibitive cost by any means.

A TEN-YEARS' PLAN.

If we have the ideal that, within a definite period, say 10 years from the date of forming the programme, every man, woman and child above a given age, shall receive a prescribed minimum of education at least,—putting that minimum at a moderate level,—we would need to lay out at least 50 crores from public funds upon public instruction, after making all the economies and securing all the advantage of an efficient Service in that department. This additional money must be found somehow. I would suggest, in part, a remedy in the shape of a "Conscription for such Social Service": i.e. I would require every youth passing, say, the Matriculation Standard, to devote, "free of charge" one year to the task of spreading education within the Province in the villages particularly. In Europe they adopt Conscription for the destructive purpose of warfare. In India we should give the lead to the world outside Russia in adopting such a Social Service Conscription for regenerative purposes for a whole people. Those who offer themselves for such service should be given board and lodging on the average standard of our people at public expense,—

by no means a prohibitive quantity, in addition to a small sum for pocket expenses. This ought not to exceed Rs. 50 per head p.a. of each conscript; and probably much less if the villagers benefited bear this burden. Those who would not render such service at this stage should be required to buy their immunity,—say at 25 times the cost of boarding and lodging and other expenditure on account of every conscript worker in this cause. To encourage willing service on this basis of Conscription, I would recognise and compensate for the year spent in public service of this sort by special exemption or credit being allowed to these same Conscripts when they return for higher studies or by a special preference shown to them in employment later on. Even at the finished stage of technical or professional education, I would insist upon another year of such "Conscription."—this time for specialised duty in each department of the national life, according to the training received, on practically the same basis as the one adopted at the earlier stage. By this means the aggregate money expenditure would be considerably reduced and the accomplishment of our goal in spreading education proportionately hastened.

TAXATION IS ONLY WAY.

The Indian system of Public Instruction, from the elementary to the most advanced standard of technical or professional or research type, is in great need of radical revision. We need particularly to broaden and deepen it. For doing so, we would need more money than we spend at present, even after the economies above mentioned have been introduced. If to that we add the deficit caused by the sacrifice of such income as is now derived from the taxation of intoxicants, we would have to expand the Provincial resources considerably. An all nation-building departments, there is a thing to be made up for; and so after making every possible economy, we will have to expand our resources for the common good.

I do not understand exactly what is meant by making "education self-supporting". If it is meant that the learners should repay the community in kind by doing some other work, the suggestion for Conscription for Social Service made above would serve the turn. Even if it is meant that all learners should turn out some concrete commodity or service, which, when exchanged, might pay for their education, there is some kind of an argument in support of that idea. Again each group of beneficiaries may bear their own burden in this regard. But, in general, I hold that education of its youth must be regarded as a common charge upon the community as all other Social Service; and that, in the national books of account, it would be safest to treat it as a "debit" item without any credit side at all. I would, therefore, abolish even such fees as we now derive from the several classes and standards of education; and treat the entire cost as one to be ungrudgingly borne by the community, which should make it good by general taxation, or by conducting collectively profitable enterprise. Personally, I think the latter is, ultimately, the only solution for all our economic problems. Additional taxation could be suggested; but this letter has already become so long that I have no desire to add to it.

PRISON REFORM.

As for the Jails, I entirely agree that they must no longer be treated as punitive departments. The prisoner must be treated rather as an unfortunate, erring mortal, such as we all are, whose error or misfortune is greater than that of his fellows; but who needs to be treated sympathetically, even when it is a case of the so-called hardened offender. The Jails can be turned into industrial establishments and the harder tasks may be assigned to the prisoners, always assuming that they would be provided with the necessary tools and machinery to do their work and that they would have the necessary instruction. In capitalist society, it has been held as a maxim of jail administration that work turned out by prisoners should not be allowed to compete with the ordinary worker's labour. In a society where everyone must work in accordance with his ability or capacity such as India under Congress rule and Congress ideal ought to be, the point would no longer have the significance it has in the present society; and so I would not labour upon it. What crafts or industries or even service is to be assigned for being done in jails is a matter of practical detail that could be easily worked out, if once we accept the principle that jails have to be treated as reformatories, that prisoners have to be regarded, at the worst, as cases of social pathology, and that they are to be reclaimed by civilised society.

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Suburbs Still Lead In Crime

Presidency Police Cost 98 Lakhs

Slight Decrease In Cognizable Cases During 1936-37

"The year has been normal throughout: we have been spared the anxieties resulting from serious political movements or industrial strife. The failure of the Monsoon in several districts perhaps caused more apprehension than anything else, but the late rains eased the situation a little in some districts," says the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency in his report for the year 1936.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

"As regards crime generally, cognizable crime reported during 1936 tallied with the figures of 1935, being thus lower than in previous years. There was a decrease in serious crime as also in the number of cases pending with the police. Whatever effect economic conditions may have on our crime figures, I feel that the control and restraint which can be exercised by the Criminal Tribes Act are factors not to be ignored. During the last few years the working of this Act has received considerable scrutiny and revision. In some instances we have radically changed our methods in dealing with various Tribes; the yoke has been sometimes completely removed, while in other cases it has been considerably eased. The co-operation and better understanding between the police and the Backward Class Officer's staff have also produced mutually beneficial results."

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 142,925 as against 143,789 in 1935—a net decrease of 864 cases under all classes.

SLIGHT DECREASE.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the police 'suo motu' during the year was 26,959 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,823 giving a total of 36,882 as against a total of 37,825 in 1935—a decrease of 943 cases.

The total non-cognizable crime numbered 106,043 as against 105,964 in 1935—an increase of 79 cases.

The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime was 13,214 against 13,264 in the preceding year, a decrease of 50 cases. Murders, numbered 397, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 150, dacoities 155, robberies 496, house-breakings with intent to commit an offence etc., 4,814, thefts (including cattle thefts) 6,853 and receiving stolen property 359.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency, including Railways, works out to 1.09 per thousand of population in 1936, a very slight reduction compared to the preceding three years, viz., 1.10; serious crime in 1936 has remained stationary at .78 as in the year before.

TWO EXTREMES.

Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri retain their reputation of being respectively the most and least criminal districts in the Presidency, their respective incidences of crime for 1936 being 3.98 and .27 per 1,000 of population.

Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cognizable cases for disposal during the year under report was 30,252 against 30,449 last year. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 3,860 against 4,141. Of the 3,860 cases excluded 760 were compounded.

The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 76.72 against 78.02.

PENDING CASES.

The total number of cases under all classes pending at the close of the year stood at 3,999 against 3,884 in the year before.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal was 13.21 against 12.75. The increase in pending cases with Magistrates is marked in Ahmedabad and East Khandesh, where the figures were 38% and 192 respectively.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,317 cases as against 22,353 in 1935, a decrease of only 36 cases.

UNDETECTED.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 5,989 as against 6,175 in 1935—a decrease of 186 cases.

Out of 15,231 police cases decided by trial, 14,423 ended in conviction as against 14,308 out of 15,108 cases tried in 1935. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94.59 as against 94.70 in 1935 under all classes and 91.30 against 91.38 respectively under the Indian Penal Code. Including pending cases, offences

under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,124 in 1936 as against 7,971 in the year before, returning an increase of 153 cases. Analysing the figures by districts, Ahmedabad returned the highest increase (280), followed by Sholapur (158) and Nasik (128).

The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1936 without the intervention of the police under all classes was 10,823 against 11,767 in 1935, the number convicted being 6,387 against 7,301 in 1935.

INCREASE IN ARRESTS.

The total number of persons arrested by the police 'suo motu' was 26,747 as compared with 25,925 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 32,180 as against 31,617 in 1935. Of the 32,180 persons for disposal, those under the Indian Penal Code numbered 22,675 of whom 16,548 were tried during the year and 10,908 were convicted, giving a percentage of 65.91 of the total tried against 64.97 in 1935.

Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 105,964 in 1935 to 106,043 in the year under report—an increase of only 79 but the highest record during the last decade.

The total number of cases for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 111,375 as against 111,417 in 1935. Of the former, 88,793 were tried and 77,305 ended in conviction against 88,556 and 77,306 cases respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 87.06 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 87.48 in 1935.

One hundred and fifty thousand and fifty-seven persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before the courts in 1936 as against 150,446 in the previous year. Persons discharged after appearance without trial numbered 8,717 as against 9,151 in 1935; of the 117,861 persons tried, 84,316 were convicted and 33,545 discharged or acquitted, as against 116,553, 84,497 and 32,056 respectively in the year before. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried slightly declined from 72.49 in 1935 to 71.53 during the year under report.

PROPERTY STOLEN

The value of property stolen in 1936 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 7,74,099 against Rs. 7,22,059 in 1935, the corresponding figures of the value of property recovered being respectively Rs. 2,43,759 and Rs. 2,27,035.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases was 44.10 in 1936 against 52.19 in 1935.

The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code dropped by 84 from 1,881 in 1935 to 1,797.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS

During the year under report, 3,231 out of 19,178 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 752 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 2,667, 19,130 and 711 respectively in 1935. The highest number of "Habitual offenders" was returned by Ahmedabad (124), followed by East Khandesh (107) and Poona (83).

OTHER DUTIES OF POLICE

In addition to their usual duties in connection with the licensing and supervision of Public Conveyances and the escort of prisoners and treasure, the Police served 202,579 summonses and warrants; extinguished 1,199 fires; destroyed 75,473 stray dogs; investigated 1,111 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as well as 38,613 petty offences under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts; enquired into 1,387 suicides, 5,296 accidents in districts plus 744 on the Railways and 490 suspicious or sudden deaths; six Military deserters were also apprehended by the police.

STRENGTH OF FORCE

There were 54 officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The sanctioned strength of (a) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and (b) men, stood at

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Continued from page 6)
ers. As this trick has been applied for time, London's boast that "British rearmament is considered by many countries as an act of Providence is not quite unjustified". Nobody in Italy or Germany wants to endanger Britain's Mediterranean communication lines. The British plan to use Italo-German friendship as a bogey is nothing but an attempt to conceal the truth.

French Criticism

However, Paris suggests that Mr. Eden's latest plan is full of pitfalls and dangers for the pacific elements in Europe. For the concession of belligerent rights in whatever form to Franco suggested by Britain will only help Franco and will act as a further disadvantage to the Valencia Government. "Does Britain want an agreement with Germany and Italy at all costs in view of what is happening in the Far East?" inquires the "Oeuvre" of Paris. It says that although there is little hope that a British plan, devised in this form will work, there are certain signs that Italy and Germany are prepared to consider it because they want to abandon their present difficult positions. Inasmuch as this is achieved Eden's plan is a step forward. While he received instructions from Mr. Chamberlain not to compromise, he must have also received instructions to delay discussion of the plan as much as possible. In this manner the British Government gets more time to investigate the guns that surround Gibraltar.

Canadian View

Meanwhile, comes comment from Canada, following the report that General Franco is pleading with Italy and Germany for 125,000 troops further to aid him in a new offensive against Madrid, and Britain might give belligerent rights to Franco in exchange for full Italo-German co-operation towards non-intervention. From informed circles in Europe generally comes the impression that, since Germany has refrained from sending any war ships to the Mediterranean, she apparently seeks to avoid precipitating further trouble. Thus, although no definite agreement is reached, the impression is widespread in Canada that the compromise proposed by Britain will remain in the air for some time. "Great Britain's back-to-the-wall attitude," says the "Christian Science Monitor," "seems to have reacted on the dictators in reverse ratio: As the British chin sticks out, the dictatorial fist drops lower."

Anglo-American

Co-operation

In the opinion of the Brussels newspaper, "Le Peuple," conditions in the Far East have brought Anglo-American interests together more than ever, but the conclusion of a Trade Treaty is delayed. This may be due, it says, to the varied British and American trading interests all over the world, but international events as they are to-day will force them to act together despite their apparent commercial disparity. British and American capital cannot fight each other. On the contrary, they must co-operate to defend mutual interests which are challenged by the dictatorship. Soon this co-operation will have a more definite expression. England's diplomats are only waiting for Roosevelt to deal with his internal problems before bringing up the question of a more open co-operation.

(a) 725 and (b) 17,508 respectively, as against (a) 717 and (b) 17,576 in the year before.

ANNUAL COST
The cost of the police, including the Railway police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1936-37 in the Presidency was Rs. 98,51,195 as against Rs. 99,09,849 in 1935-36—a net decrease of Rs. 58,654. The average cost per policeman exclusive of the clerical establishment in the Presidency also slightly decreased from Rs. 515-13-11 in 1935-36 to Rs. 514-14-1 in the year 1936-37.

In the year under report the proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4.51 square miles, 2,30 Railway miles, 920 persons and 1,37 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4.49 square miles, 219 Railway miles, 917 persons and 1,38 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force. In England and Wales the proportion for the year ending September 1936 was one policeman to 1.48 square miles and 818 persons.

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plause, as they watch PARVATI,
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(So very exquisitely presented by
MEENA as she alone could have
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with the glittering sword thirsty
for blood.

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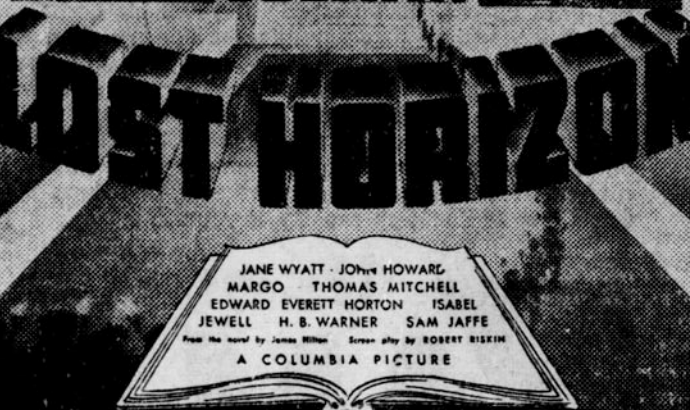
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Indian Shipping Interests Must Be Safeguarded

Mr. Shariff's Appeal For Support To Ghaznavi's
Coastal Traffic Control Bill

Mr. Mohammed Reza Hali Sha-
riff appealing to the public to
support Indian shipping says.—

Ever since Indian Companies
started functioning on the coast
they have been looked upon as
"intruders" by British shipping in-
terests. British shipping even in
1934 wants the United Kingdom
coasting trade reserved for Bri-
tish ships only. For British ship-
ping it is patriotism to ply in
one's own home waters but for
Indian shipping it is a high sense
of ingratitude to struggle for
existence in their own national
waters not to talk of nationalis-
ing her coastal trade.

FREIGHT WAR

Although the small companies
have met peculiar requirements of
the trade of the coast and thus
played their part in the national
economy of India, British ship-
ping had carried on a freight war
against them from the very start,
their objective being to drive
away the "intruders." The re-
sources of the small companies
however were meagre and the
freight war crippled their finances
and their staying power was com-
ing to an end.

Several companies were started
with large capital in the early
part of this century, but owing
to the continuous losses they
sustained during the brief period
of their existence they were
wound up or sold within a very
few years of their establishment
and what small efforts organised

by the Indian companies in the
direction of participating in the
overseas as well as coastal trade
of their country, met with little
success.

SCRAPS OF PAPER

Since May 1922, communication
after communication were sent to
the Commerce Member of the
Government of India. A deputa-
tion of the Indian shipowners
also waited upon His Excellency
the Viceroy in October 1932. A
still further communication was
addressed to the Commerce Mem-
ber in August 1933.

But all their messages of S.O.S.
were treated as scraps of paper.
Though the Indian shipping com-
panies were caught in a violent
hurricane brought about by the
British and foreign shipping com-
panies, they were left to their fate.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE
The question of the develop-
ment of an Indian Mercantile Ma-
rine is a very broad one. More-
over, the existence of the present
Indian shipping is vitally and or-
ganically linked up with the build-
ing up and eventual development
of the Indian Merchant Navy of
the future.

The demand for the building up
of the Indian Merchant Navy
springs not from a handful of
merchants interested in ship-
ping but it springs from
the nation as a whole. The
Government themselves have on
more occasions than one con-
veyed their sentiments by declaring

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AIDS VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

Slow And Steady Progress Of Agricultural
Credit Societies In Presidency

The Director of Information,
Bombay writes:

Analysing the working of the
Co-operative movement in the
Bombay Presidency during the
year 1935-36 the Registrar of Co-
operative Societies records the fol-
lowing conclusions.

"The agricultural credit soci-
eties show a slow and steady pro-
cess of liquidation of frozen dues.
The heavy borrowings of agricul-
turalists during the boom period
followed by the fall in prices have
become frozen, and unless there is
a marked increase in commodity
prices, their recovery will be re-
quired to be spread over a period
of time. A careful enquiry into
the extent of bad and doubtful
debts and depreciation of other
assets should preferably be under-
taken by the Central Banks and
the true surplus as representing
the reserve fund ascertained.

"Most of the primary land mort-
gage banks have been working sat-
isfactorily, though at a loss,
which is natural, as in the initial
stages the banks have to incur
expenditure by way of preliminary
expenses and no income has ac-
crued except by way of land va-
luation fees and miscellaneous
charges. Most of the operations
were confined to redemption of
debts, the demand for loans for
improvement of lands being not
appreciable. Most of the banks
successfully attempted concilia-
tion of dues in their task of scal-
ing down the liabilities of the ag-
riculturalists.

URBAN CREDIT MOVEMENT.

"The Urban Credit Movement
with its continued expansion is
showing an increasing percentage
of overdue loans due. To uti-
lize the surplus funds, the Urban
and Central Banks are discussing
the system of nominal membe-
ship, with no right of vote for
participation in management
which, at best, is of doubtful co-
operative character. In the case
of Central Banks, fresh field for
investment of surplus funds, if
any, should as far as possible be
in the direction of promotion of
sound co-operative activities. The
Urban movement with its devel-
opment on sound lines should be
a powerful agency for promotion
of thrift and for providing bank-
ing facilities in areas outside the
operation of joint stock banking
institutions, and to achieve this
aim, great importance is needed
on the quality and the character
of the members and the staff of
the Urban Societies."

The total number of societies
rose from 4720 to 4847, while the
membership fell from 564,372 to
551,113. The working capital in-
creased from Rs. 13.56 crores to
Rs. 14.87 crores.

MORE SOCIETIES REGISTERED.
During the year under review,
60 agricultural credit societies
were registered as against 28 in
the previous year and 18 were
taken into liquidation. The total
number of societies increased from
3,572 to 3,614. The policy of re-
stricted registration after careful
scrutiny of actual needs was con-
tinued. There is a growing and
keener demand for registration of
societies in the rural areas in
spite of stricter scrutiny and li-
mitations imposed on loan opera-
tions.

IN THE LAND OF BHILS.
Separate societies were started

that "they are in full sympathy
with the widespread desire that
India should possess a Merchant
Fleet of its own." But, so far,
nothing had been done to im-
plement these sentiments into con-
crete reality.

The recommendations made by
the Indian Mercantile Marine
Committee, appointed by the
Government of India, were far
teaching and important but the
Government, have opposed the
recommendations.

COASTAL TRAFFIC CONTROL BILL

After all, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi
has introduced a Bill to control
the Coastal Traffic of India. In
the Legislative Assembly the aims
and objects of which are to pre-
vent the unfair competition on
the coast thus developing the In-
dian Mercantile Marine. This has
put rays of great hopes in the
hearts of the Indian shipping
Companies and they have sub-
mitted their respective views wel-
coming the underlying principle
of the Bill.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

Now, if and when the Control
of the Coastal Traffic Act, 1935,
passes into law to safeguard the
interests of Indian shipping and
Coastal Trade for the ultimate
development of the Indian Mer-
cantile Marine, I sincerely hope
that all its provisions will be im-
plemented in letter and spirit and
that we shall soon have a power-
ful Mercantile Marine of our own,
controlled, managed, and owned
by the Nationals of this country.

I also appeal to the authorities
and the members of Legislative
Assembly of India to raise their
powerful voice in support of the
above Bill.

the multiplication and distribu-
tion of pure and improved
varieties of seeds. Thirty Agricul-
tural Requisite Supply Societies
popularised the use of improved
seed, manure and implements.

STORES SOCIETIES.

There was no appreciable pro-
gress in the working of the Stores
societies which numbered 28.
Eight more Housing societies were
registered but five more were can-
celled. The total number of hous-
ing societies is 80 with a working
capital of Rs. 90,73,000.

There was an increase of three
weavers' societies, which number
43. Three industrial associations

were registered for the marketing
of handloom products.
The Co-operative Department
has devised a Co-operative Train-
ing scheme for departmental staff,
organisers, etc., to be financed
from the allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs
received for the purpose from the
Government of India.

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CHHOTU, PRALHAD, ULHAS
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Sunday and Holidays

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LATEST TESTIMONIAL:—
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How many ambitious brides find their great ideas in home furnishing spoilt by unsuitable lighting arrangements in flats and bungalows.
If they would spend only an hour in our showrooms we could show them ways and means whereby they would overcome these difficulties at a very small cost.

BEST
SHOWROOMS
LIGHT THE WAY.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"The Honourable..."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The other day while referring to the Knighthood of Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor-designate of Bombay, you asked a question which many have asked. Is Britain really a democratic country? This reminds me of such a discussion between a high European Official and myself while travelling on a P. & O. steamer between Marseilles and Bombay some years ago. That official, who told me that he was a Political Agent in India, was, I must say, a very sociable person and we used to discuss many things to while away the tedium of the voyage. One day he asked me whether I did not think that Britain was really the most democratic country in the world. When I replied that in theory it was so, but actual experience shows that it was not, though the British Parliament is generally believed to be the embodiment of the same, he felt very surprised and angry at my answer. I then asked him why it was always the custom of the British Government to send a Lord or a Sir as a Governor in India or in a Colony and seldom a plain "Mr." he felt embarrassed and did not know what to reply.

One is always told, when such a question is asked, that a Lord or a Sir carries greater prestige and impresses more the people than an ordinary "Mr." The fact is that in England great importance is still attached to aristocratic titles and many strive all their lives to get such distinctions. If England was really a democratic country people would not be so eager to get titles that distinguish them so sharply from the common herd.

As regards India, such titles have a great attraction and fascination for many here. Even the title of "Honourable" to which your correspondent, Mr. P. G. Bhagwat, draws attention has such a fascination.

I remember there was a doctor in India who, not very long ago, used to move heaven and earth to become a member of a Provincial Legislative Council simply to become an Honourable as such members were then designated.

That man, who, by the way, bore an extraordinary resemblance to Rasputin, the notorious Russian Monk, and undoubtedly was as ambitious and unscrupulous as that monk, did succeed in becoming a member of Council, where about in India it does not matter. His ambition after his election was to preside at social functions in order to see it announced that the Honourable so and so would preside at such and such a function.

His public activities ceased the moment the title was abolished for members of Councils. He, himself, used to declare that the Legislative Council had no longer any interest for him!

Such vanities, unfortunately, are not rare in India. As Mr. Bhagwat says, India will never become a truly democratic country unless her people renounce such ambitions as honorific decorations and so forth.—Yours, etc.
DIOGENES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. P. G. Bhagwat seem to have taken a wrong attitude in drawing analogy between conferring titles and addressing the Ministers or say, the Speakers or Presidents of Legislatures with the prefix the Honourable Mr. ...

Conferring titles like knighthood, etc., is definitely to raise the "status" or commoners either in recognition of their philanthropic service or in accordance with the convention in particular cases, as was done in the case of the Governor-designate of Bombay and this is surely undemocratic. But addressing the Ministers with the prefix is not so. It does not elevate these persons from their original common status and is the automatic result of their assumption of such offices.

In support of his view Mr. Bhagwat gives an instance of the U. S. President who is not addressed as the Honourable. ... I should point out to your correspondent, however, that the U. S. Congress members are addressed in this form. There is no need, therefore, for any change in this connection in addressing any Indian Provincial Ministers, Speakers or Presidents as suggested by Mr. Bhagwat.—Yours, etc.,
K. S. MAVINKURVE.

Next Congress President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Who should be the next Congress President is a question that demands serious attention. Some Congressmen of the first

order vote Mahatma Gandhi. Then the idealists and political-minded will stand up and raise the slogan "Pandit Nehru must be the President." Others still will suggest Mr. Subhas Bose and Babu Rajendra Prasad. The question today is not of personality but of Muslims.

In order to bring Muslims into the Congress fold it is necessary that a Muslim should be elected to the Presidency. Mr. Abul Kalam Azad of whom the people have heard so much and whose sacrifices are fresh in the mind of Indian Nationalists, should be elected and this election will have double effect—it will be a personal tribute to Mr. Abul Kalam for his services and sacrifices and also give an impetus to the movement for bringing Muslims into the Congress fold.—Yours, etc.,
P. N. HEGDE.

Mr. Munshi's Reply To Civil Liberties Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—May I request you to raise your powerful voice against the tone and contents of the letter addressed by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, to Mr. N. M. Joshi, Vice-President of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, regarding the resolutions adopted by the Committee of the Union last week.

In the first paragraph of his short letter Mr. Munshi pleads for time, but let us remind him that the Congress Ministers in C. P. U. P. and other provinces have, in spite of their serious preoccupation with other pressing affairs, released right away many persons convicted in Courts of Law and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. They have also cancelled notices bail bonds and prosecutions pending in Criminal Courts. They have also seen their way to rescind orders restricting liberties of individuals engaged in political and working class activities.

The real reason for this inordinate delay in rescinding orders of internment and internment is to be found, however, in the second paragraph of Mr. Munshi's letter. "Before anything could be done," writes Mr. Munshi "Government have to consider each case thoroughly and then lay down its policy."

May we ask Mr. Munshi if he went into the individual cases of the 200 and more associations which he rightly dealt with summarily by a stroke of his pen? Did he also go through all the articles etc. published in the several newspapers and printed in the several printing presses before he cancelled their securities?

The Congress policy on the matter is abundantly clear. The Congress stands for the summary repeal of all repressive laws and more especially all those so-called Emergency Laws which were hurriedly passed by the previous Governments to strangle the Civil Disobedience Movement. Congress is further committed to the policy of cancelling forthwith all restrictions on individuals, associations and printing presses that had been imposed under such Emergency Repressive Legislation of the past few years.

No question of microscopic scrutiny of individual cases can and should arise. The press and the public, I hope, will demand the immediate cancellation of all orders restricting liberties of political, labour and kisan workers whose liberties have been restricted under the Emergency Laws of hateful memory.

Let not Mr. Munshi make a fetish of his warning against the dissemination of ideas involving class hatred or organised and unorganised violence. If any are found guilty under the law of the land let them be placed before the Courts of Law. Let him first wipe the slate clean and rescind the Star Chamber orders of the previous Governments.

Will Minister Munshi do it—and that too quick?—Yours, etc.,
INDULAL YAJNIK,
Aug. 6.

Case For Public Dormitories

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Bombay, they say, is a beautiful city. It may be so to those foreign tourists and globe-trotters who put up in the Taj, pass a couple of days in the city sight-seeing or visiting people of importance and then depart to some other place or even to those self-centred or complacent people who are interested in only one aspect of life and who, being themselves happily settled in life, turn a blind eye on the miseries of others or even to an aspect of things which is likely to disturb their mental equilibrium. But to the great majority of those unfortunate people, dubbed the man-

in-the-street, who flock to this great metropolis in search of bread and who have to pass years upon years of their precious lives in its sordid surroundings finding it, it is a veritable hell and the phrase: "Bombay the Beautiful," seems nothing but a huge mockery to them.

One of the chief reasons for this sad state of affairs is the deplorable state of housing conditions in this city and till that is remedied Bombay could never seem beautiful to the lakhs of poor people who keep the wheels of Bombay life going. For parts of Bombay are so heavily congested that life in them is a veritable torture; and yet thousands upon thousands of even, comparatively, well-to-do families have to put up with it simply because from business or other considerations they cannot afford to go to a better place.

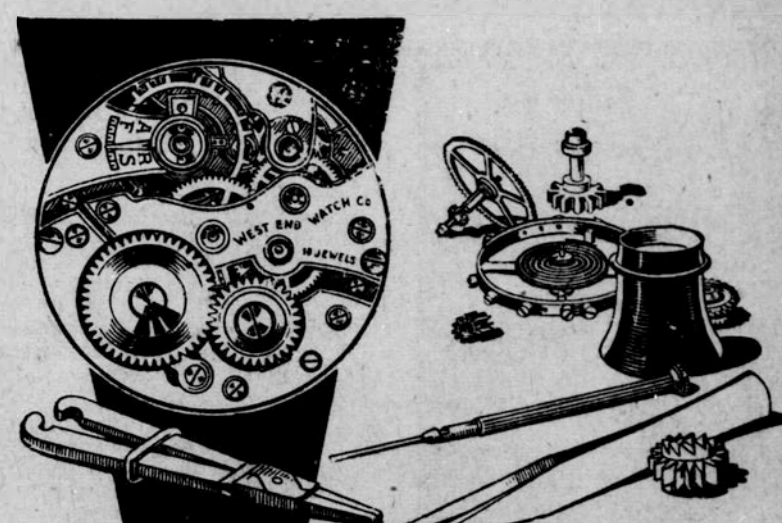
What is worse, however, is that house-rents in Bombay are so unconscionably high and yet facilities for a decent home-life are so entirely absent in them that while thousands upon thousands of the poorer people simply cannot afford to have a house of their own, thousands upon thousands deem it either advisable or inevitable to convert their small tenements into a kind of club or kennel and herd together in batches of two, three, and four or even more. Consequently, by far the greatest number of the normal inhabitants of Bombay live in conditions which are both highly inconvenient and highly insanitary; and one should not be surprised if our heavy mortality and heavier low state of health were ultimately traceable to this solitary factor.

These are so self-evident truths that none but the blind or the biased could doubt them. However, those of the septs who are honest and open to conviction can easily remove their doubts by a stray visit to any of the Chawls and a nightly stroll along the busier localities in the city. For then they would see for themselves that while the former are so heavily congested as not only to eliminate all comfort and convenience but even to reduce all home-life to a farce, the latter have not merely lost all their day-time attractions but have even disgorged a whole townful of half-starved and half-naked human beings who are sleeping off their day's labours on the high-roads!

This is simply a terrible state of affairs and it cannot be ended a day too soon. However, this could only be achieved by a huge but scientific and purposeful building programme on the one hand and a rigid control of rents on the other; but as there seems to be no prospect of this basic remedy being adopted in the near future, we may well avail ourselves of any palliative that may be calculated to mitigate this evil. The provision of public dormitories is one such palliative and it is to be hoped that our City-fathers will support Mr. Goregaoker's resolution advocating their construction when it comes before them. For such public dormitories exist in every large city of Europe and America and, far from being an innovation, they will be of some help to the people and abrogate the Corporation from some of the blame which naturally falls to its share for tolerating this sad state of affairs, in the bargain.—Yours, etc.,
SHANKERPRASAD S. NANA-VATY.

Insurance Companies In Indian States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Press in India has taken up the question of the insurance companies incorporated in Indian States which has been so ably represented by the Baroda State Life Assurance Companies Association. It is really surprising to note that these Insurance Companies are neither treated as Indian nor as foreign. It is upto the pioneer statesmen of Indian States like Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Sir P. D. Pattani and others to take up this question as it is a problem of the legal status of an Indian State in reference to the Insurance Laws. Whether these people agitate or not, the Congress ought to take this question and see that these companies are termed as "Indian companies" because India is one nation and there should not be any discrimination between British India and Indian India. The dilatory attitude of the Baroda State authorities is really regrettable. They ought to have taken up this question early. Will all wake up from their slumbers to fight the real cause.—Yours, etc.,
"SYMPATHISER."



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FOREIGN COMPETITION IN THE INSURANCE FIELD

Need For Discriminatory Legislation

Mr. D. J. Joshi writes:—That unfair competition has been a burning sore of the Indian industrialists since long can be easily seen from the evidence adduced before the different Commission and Committees which have been appointed from time to time. This is true of every economic activity, right from transport services to insurance business. The evidence adduced is cogent enough to convince the jurors of any civilised country. And yet the Government of this unfortunate country has not taken any definite and adequate measure to protect the national interests. The controversy over coastal shipping is well-known to the public to need specific mention. The case of Indian manufacturing industries is similar. Some organised industries, being vocal enough, have succeeded in putting their case before the Tariff Board. But the case of smaller industries is much worse.

Now that the new insurance is being given final shape, it is necessary that the case for the indigenous concerns should be clearly stated, lest it should go by default. This does not mean that we expect much from the present Committee. So long as commercial safeguards embodied in the Government of India Act continue it is indeed very difficult for us to safeguard our own interests.

Confining for the present to the unfair competition prevailing in the insurance field, we find that foreign insurance companies with their huge reserve funds and business connections stretched throughout the world, find it much easier to compete with the Indian insurance companies which cater for local markets alone. To this must be added the entire absence of any restrictive legislation regulating the working of foreign companies in this country. No wonder therefore if we find foreign companies resorting to practices which they are restricted from pursuing in their own country.

Integration of industry is the characteristic feature of the modern economic development. With it goes the normal tendency of acquiring monopolistic hold over the market. In this process of rehabilitation of the structure of modern industry within the national boundaries smaller units offer stubborn resistance and not unoften seek state assistance. In extending their hold over the market stronger units resort to all sorts of devices, fair and unfair, the sole test being their efficacy in strangling the competitor. Similar practices are in common use in the insurance field in India.

UNFAIR COMPETITION. Notwithstanding the mushroom growth of insurance companies in India, even the most

uncharitable critic will have to admit that there are some well-organised Indian insurance companies which can stand the competition of any foreign company provided the competition is fair. In this connection the opinion of Sir Darcy Lindsay may be noted with interest. He says, "As almost the pioneer of Indian Life Offices the 'Oriental' formed so far back as 1874, takes pride of place with its truly wonderful record of steady progress and popularity to prove that an Indian Company cannot only hold its own against all comers but continue to lead the way of volume of new business." It is but natural that with such well-organised Indian concerns foreign companies find it difficult to compete. Therefore, with a view to attract business they have offered in the past and are offering even now higher commissions to the field workers. To this must be added the lower rates of premium quoted by the foreign concerns. These lower rates they can afford to quote because they intend thereby to cut out the indigenous concerns and make up the loss thus incurred by raising the rates subsequently. Further, their large resources and wider field of business outside India enables them to expend fairly large sums in attracting business and run the concern at a loss for a fairly long time, if need be. This is not all. Foreign companies have sound banking connections in the exchange banks which they use for attracting business. Financing of foreign trade being entirely in the hands of exchange banks, they have used their power in compelling the Indian exporters to ensure their goods with foreign insurance companies.

From the foregoing facts it follows that if the Indian insurance companies are to be adequately protected from this unfair competition there should be discriminatory legislation. Against non-British companies we can have statutory discrimination but not so in the case of British companies under the Government of India Act. Sir N. N. Sircar has remarked that "if any country is discriminating against India we retain the power of discriminating against that country." But it is necessary that the provision should be adequate and machinery be provided for detecting and investigating the cases of discriminatory practices. The investigating authorities should also be empowered to inspect the records of the company and of all those connected with it in the transaction suspected. The investigation should, however, be kept confidential until a public prosecution has been launched against the party. Thereafter the evidence must be placed before the court and it should be a public property. The act should be a criminal offence and punishment must be severe enough to prevent the party from repeating the offence and be an example to others.

Integration of industry is the characteristic feature of the modern economic development. With it goes the normal tendency of acquiring monopolistic hold over the market. In this process of rehabilitation of the structure of modern industry within the national boundaries smaller units offer stubborn resistance and not unoften seek state assistance. In extending their hold over the market stronger units resort to all sorts of devices, fair and unfair, the sole test being their efficacy in strangling the competitor. Similar practices are in common use in the insurance field in India.

TASK BEFORE A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Half-Yearly Meeting At Phaltan

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail.) At the invitation of the Rani Sahab of Phaltan, given at the All-India Women's Conference, Ahmedabad, last December, the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference decided to hold their half-yearly session at Phaltan from July 31 to August 2. The Honorary Organising Secretary, Mrs. Dina Asana, was amongst the first to arrive here on the 28th instant. Mrs. Swaminadhan, the Chairwoman and Mrs. E. Cousins, the President, arrived late, along with some other Members of the Standing Committee. Many invitees from Poona and other places also came down to Phaltan to attend other functions arranged during the session.

MESSAGES. The welcome song by the girl students of the Mudhoji High School over, Mr. B. L. Likhite, the Finance Member, Phaltan State, read out a message from Rao Sahab K. V. Godbole, the Dewan of Phaltan State, who was unable to be present owing to reasons of health. He then read out the other messages from Dr. Cousins, Mrs. Muthulaxmi Reddi and the Standing Committee Members who, for one reason or another, could not attend the half-yearly meeting.

After the messages were read out, Shrimati S. Rani Sahab read out her speech in the course of which she said:— "Perhaps, it would not be quite out of place here, if I give you some information about this State and its ruling family. The family of Minbhalkars is ruling over it for the last 600 years. It is a matter of pride that the daughters of this family were the mothers of the famous Shahaji

(Shivaji's father) and also of Sambhaji, the great martyr in the cause of religion. One of the rulers of the State was a lady—Sagunabalsahab alias Ahsahab—and no ruler was perhaps ever so revered. She was regarded as the 'Ahiyabai Holkar' of the Peshwa."

"It is a particular pleasure to us here to welcome, amongst others, Mrs. E. Cousins—who was the originator of the idea of women's conference and was also the President of the Ahmedabad Conference. We all see how the idea has developed and has caught the minds of Indian Womanhood."

TASK BEFORE CONFERENCE. The All-India Women's Conference has now attained an unquestionable status and has, therefore, the power and authority to speak on behalf of the womanhood of India. They must wield this authority to the greatest good of the greatest number. To achieve this object I should wish that all the efforts of the Conference should at least for the present be concentrated on education, rural uplift and removing the social and legal disabilities of women, both by means of persuasion and legislation."

Mrs. E. Cousins said that the Indian women's movement was not exclusively a women's movement. In her opinion, there could hardly be any distinction between the ideals of womanhood and those of humanity at large.

BIRTHDAY PARTY. Referring to the Phaltan sub-constituency she said, "It is a sub-constituency of Maharashtra, and being very recently formed, it may be termed a newly born baby. We are here as if for a birthday party, the only difference being that it is the newly born child who has first blessed us here instead of ourselves blessing it."

Special mention was made by Mrs. E. Cousins of the fact that

the Rani Sahab and Raja Sahab by sending their own daughter to the local High School had made a momentous beginning in the cause of women's education and co-education, and had given a very real impetus to girls' education in Phaltan. "I am very happy," she said "to see all around me these young girl volunteers from the High School who are very keen on helping us here. I see a great light here which may substantially help the cause of the Indian Womanhood."

LEAGUE BUREAU FOR FAR EAST

World Drive Against White Slave Traffickers

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A new world-wide attempt is to be made to round up white slave traffickers.

It was explained to 180 delegates, 40 of them from overseas and many from Eastern countries, at the opening session of the Eighth Imperial Congress on Social Hygiene held in London.

Mr. E. S. Ekstrand, director of the opium traffic and social questions section of the League of Nations, said that delegates to the conference of central authorities in Eastern countries held earlier this year unanimously accepted a proposal for the creation in the Far East of a new bureau of the League.

This would receive regular reports on the traffic in women and children and circulate them to all other countries concerned. Such reports would contain particulars of all persons convicted of trafficking; of persons banished from the territories of the participating countries for trafficking; but whose conviction in Court had been impossible; and of persons wanted in connection with such offences, but "who have made their escape before the warrant for arrest issued against them could be executed."

The Bureau, the first clearing house of its kind, would also sug-

gest measures to smash the gangs of traffickers.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., who presided said that social hygiene was a problem which transcended all political frontiers, and there were technical reasons why it could never be tackled successfully unless it were tackled on a world-wide front.—Reuter.

Hume Pipes For Alleppey Water Supply

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLEPPEY, (By Mail.) The arrangements of the Travancore State Government, are well in progress in installing Water Works Schemes at Alleppey, Shencottah and Nagarcoil. Hume Steel pipes have been selected in open tenders for Pumping Mains in 10 in. to 16 in. diameters for a length of about 13 miles and the manufacture of these pipes will be shortly commenced at Alleppey, by the Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd. The length of the Pumping Main to be laid at Nagarcoil is about 7-1/2 miles with 16 in. diameter steel pipe concrete lined and outcoated.

The execution of the work of Pumping House and Distributaries will also be expedited.

HITLER DEMANDS NEW ART

(From Our Correspondent.)

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.) Chancellor Hitler, former house-painter, opened the new "House of German Art", Munich, and demanded a "new German art free from the cultural Bolshevism of the Jews."

"In modern art," he said, "there are artists who paint skies green and clouds an exaggerated yellow. If they actually see the sky and clouds like this, then their eyesight must be faulty and it should be the task of the Ministry of the Interior to prevent their having progeny."

HEAD OF UTTARADHIMUTT IN BOMBAY

(From A Correspondent.)

Devotees of Dwaita Philosophy will be glad to know that His Holiness Sri Satyadnyana Thirtha of Uttaradhimutt, has arrived in Bombay on a lecture tour.

His Holiness is the religious head of one of the oldest Mutts in India which has extensive branches and disciples devoted to the cause of learning. The Mutt has established Sanskrit Colleges in Bangalore, Mysore, Tirupati and Benares, and also published innumerable books on Religion, Peace and Tolerance. All this work has been made possible by endowments given by religiously and charitably disposed persons.

The object of Swamiji's visit to Bombay for two months giving religious discourses and interviews to those who are interested in the subject Swamiji has taken up his abode at Jawle Wadi, B.B.C.I. Dadar, which has now been transformed into the Benares of Bombay. From 6 to 8-30 p.m. His Holiness will meet his devotees and answer any questions they may ask him to advance their knowledge.

On Sunday, August 8th, His Holiness will be received by Sjt. V. R. Annaswami Rao at his residence, Co-operative House, Matunga, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m. All devotees of this Mutt are invited to come and receive the blessings of Swamiji.

ORGANISE TO SERVE COUNTRY

Frontier Gandhi's Call To Bihar Muslims

GAYA, (By Mail.)

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, accompanied by Professor Abdul Bari, M.L.A., Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Assembly, reached Gaya on Wednesday last. They went to the Juma Masjid where they said their prayers and addressed the congregation. Thereafter they came to Rajendra Ashram, the habitation of the Gaya Congress Committee, where an audience of about 600 had been waiting for hours to hear them.

An address of welcome was presented to Khan Sahab by the Youth League and the student community of Gaya.

Professor Abdul Bari addressed the gathering on the international outlook with the problem of poverty and unemployment and the present political situation in India. Organisations like the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League, the speaker said, were simply distractions and were helping the Imperialists.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan narrated the history of the Khodai Khidmatgars which, he said, had been initiated for social service. They were pledged to serve all creatures of God irrespective of caste, creed or nationality. The Hindu-Muslim question never entered their mind.

After referring to the political situation in the Frontier, he exhorted the Muslims to organize themselves in order to serve the country. It was incorrect, he said, to call a nation of eight crores a minority.—A. P.

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY
There was no change in the monetary situation during the period under report, call loans still being quoted at 1¼ per cent. The demand from trade was almost absent which accounted for large applications of three months Treasury Bills to Government amounting to Rs. 273 lacs, of which only Rs. 1 crore were accepted at Rs. 0-10-0 per cent, showing a drop of two annas on last week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore. There were few borrowers for short-term money, 12 months' being quoted at 1½ per cent.

GILT-EDGED
Cheap money together with a confident tone in the London market imparted strength to local gilt-edged. 3½ per cent India Sterling Stock advanced from £91-1/4 to £91-3/4 and 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper in the local market moved up to Rs. 97-7. The turnover, however, was small and business in dated securities also was moderate. 2-3/4 per cent. 1945-52 loan closed at Rs. 100-9, 3 per cent 1941 loan at Rs. 104, 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 101-11, 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 111-9 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 118-2, 4 per cent. 1943 bonds advanced steadily from Rs. 107-11 to Rs. 108-1, 3½ per cent. 1947-50 loan was steady around Rs. 106-12 and 5 per cent. 1939-44 advanced to Rs. 105-13 at the close. 1940-43 loan changed hands at Rs. 108-3 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 120-1, 5½ per cent. 1938-40 loan was quoted at Rs. 104-6.

EXCHANGE
Sterling exchange was steady at last week's rates, sellers of spot T.T. quoting ls. 6-7/64d. and buyers ls. 6-1/8d. There were no tenders to Government at ls. 6-1/8d. and the lower ones were rejected.

In the foreign exchange market in London, the sterling/dollar rate, after opening at 497.80 cents steadily advanced to 498.30 in mid-week but reacted to 498.27 cents, the next day, closing at 498.10 cents. The premium on three months' forward dollars narrowed in the beginning to dol. 1.46, but improved and closed at dol. 1.48. The sterling franc rate opened at frs. 132.81 and after improving to frs. 132.88 on the same day, declined and closed at frs. 132.82. The discount on three months' forward francs narrowed progressively from the previous close of frs. 4.125 to as low as frs. 3.060. The belga fluctuated between 29.60 and 29.56-1/2, the gulder between 9.03-5/8 and 9.02-1/8 and the Italian Lira between 94.67 and 94.56.

GOLD
The Gold market was quieter in consonance with the sterling/dollar cross rate. Spot gold, after opening at Rs. 34-8-6, declined and closed at Rs. 34-8-6. There was a good demand for forward gold, but the offerings were small, owing to paucity of supplies and restricted turnover in the market. September settlement was quoted at 3 ples under spot and October 9 ples under spot. Movements in London price of the metal were restricted to a narrow margin and the rate, after opening at 139s. 8-1/2d., declined to 139s. 6-1/2d. but improved and closed at 139s. 8d. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 50,000 tolas while the daily arrivals average about 12,000 tolas. The offtake averages some 1,000 tolas a day. The price of sovereign was practically pegged around Rs. 21-15-6 throughout the week. Last week's shipment per s.s. Strathnaver to London on 31st July 1937 amounted to Rs. 68.64. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were: Rs. 34-8-6 and Rs. 34-7-9 for spot, Rs. 34-8-6 and Rs. 34-7-6 for September settlement and Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 34-6-9 for October. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,00,056 in bar and coin.

SILVER
Silver market was comparatively quiet following advices from outside markets. Even the Sino-Japanese tension has not stirred operators and very little interest is taken by speculators. Spot silver, after opening at Rs. 52-1-6, improved to Rs. 52-2-6 on the same day. The quotation was down to Rs. 51-14-0 on Wednesday last, but improved and closed at Rs. 51-15-6. In London, the highest, and lowest rates for spot silver were 20-1/8d and 20d., while the rate for two months' forward opened at 20-1/16d. and closed at 20d. Stocks on hand are

estimated at about 23,000 bars, while the offtake averages some 55 bars a day. Imports during the week amounted to about 439 bars from London; coins worth Rs. 11,086 were also imported. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were: Rs. 52-2-6 and Rs. 51-14-0 for spot, Rs. 52-3-6 and Rs. 51-15-0 for September settlement and Rs. 52-5-6 and Rs. 52-1-0 for October settlement. The Shanghai dollar was devoid of any fluctuations and was stationary at ls. 2-1/4d. during the week. The Yen was steady around ls. 2d.

SHARES
A steadier tone was manifest in the stock market, particularly towards the latter part of the week. The persistent strength on the London and New York markets encouraged local bulls and investors and there was fair buying in evidence. The Steel section was firm; Tata Dtds. improved from Rs. 1,642-8 to Rs. 1,660 and Ordys. from Rs. 349 to Rs. 353. The Hydro-electric section was also firm. Tata Powers were much in demand, the price rising from Rs. 1,416-4 to Rs. 1,466-4 at the close. Andhra Valleys gained over 30 points to Rs. 1,736-4, while Tata Hydros improved from Rs. 178-2 to Rs. 180. Cotton Mills section was somewhat easier in sympathy with raw cotton, but the undertone was quite steady. Bombay Dyeings declined precipitately from Rs. 991-4 to Rs. 977-8 in mid-week, closing at Rs. 978-12. Centuries also suffered a similar fall from Rs. 240 to Rs. 233-12, but closed a shade better at Rs. 235-10. Central Indias closed at Rs. 278-12, Kohinoors at Rs. 350 and New Great at Rs. 251-4. In the miscellaneous section, Belapur moved up from Rs. 167-8 to Rs. 173-12 and Bombay Burmah registered a sharp rise from Rs. 722-8 to Rs. 747-8. Premier Constructions moved up sharply from Rs. 93 to Rs. 99-8 at the close, while Scindia Steams touched Rs. 29.

CALCUTTA
The price of hessians for forward delivery was steady around Rs. 8-2-3, but advanced to Rs. 8-3-6 on Wednesday last, closing at Rs. 8/3/- Jute shares in the Calcutta market were dull during the week.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN SIND Improvement Of Varieties And Methods

KARACHI, (By Mail).
The review of the Agricultural Department's works of propaganda for improved varieties and methods is as under:

The Sind Cotton Extension and Seed Distribution scheme is receiving financial assistance from the Indian Central Cotton Committee which sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 2,95,540 spread over a period of five years for the development of cotton cultivation in Sind. The scheme is under the control of the Director of Agriculture in Sind. The annual report of work done in this connection shows that an organisation has been established for growing of pure seed, marketing of growers produce and multiplication and supply of pure seed. An important advance has been made on the Indus Right bank by the successful introduction and extension of cotton cultivation. A striking feature of the work during the year is the conversion of several areas which formerly carried rice.

DEMONSTRATION PLOT
The work of laying out demonstration plots on the zamindars land for the purpose of demonstrating improved varieties of cotton and improvement of technique of cultivation was continued during the year. The suitability of improved varieties of cotton evolved by the Agricultural department in Sind for different tracts was tested by field experiments.

INCREASE OF AREA UNDER COTTON
On the Indus left Bank increase had taken place in the cultivation of improved varieties evolved by the dept. namely, Sind Sudhar and Sind N. R. cotton varieties. The Department is contemplating extension of activities on the Indus Right Bank especially in the Karachi District where there are complaints of shortage of water for rice cultivation. When complete re-organisation takes place, it is anticipated that not less than 40,000 acres would be brought under cotton cultivation in the Karachi District within a five year period.

CULTIVATION OF QUALITY COTTONS.
High quality, long-staple Egyptian and Sea Island varieties have been

BETTER TONE IN COTTON MARKET Local Market Healthy

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—
During the earlier part of the week under review a new low level for the price of cotton was reached when the New York market declined to 10 1/2 cents per lb. During the last two days, in spite of continued heavy selling by Bear operators, the market displayed a somewhat better tone. The weekly American weather published yesterday reports further fairly good progress being made by the crop. The crop appears to be making better than average progress in the Central parts of the Belt, but excessive heat has been causing shedding in Oklahoma and unwanted rains in the Eastern Belt are renewing fears of Soil-wetness. The market now awaits the publication on Monday of the first Government estimate of the crop. The market appears to be discounting an estimate of over fifteen million bales and should the figure be less than expected a sharp upward reaction is more than probable, as there seems little doubt a very heavy speculative short interest has been built up during recent weeks. Recent cables indicate there is a somewhat improved demand for cloth and we are of opinion this would develop considerably on any steadiness in the raw material market.

During the past week the Bombay market has continued to resist the declining tendency of outside markets and this in spite of the fact that our market has had to stand up against considerable short selling on behalf of prominent operators. Statistically and technically the Bombay market is in a much healthier state than is the case in America. Port stocks continue to decline at a rapid rate and with practically nothing left in the interior, the supply position cannot be relieved until our new crop begins to move in a few months' time. During the last week weather conditions in the cotton growing districts have been somewhat better but the new Indian crop cannot be said to have got off to a very good start. As we said in our report last week better than average weather conditions are necessary during the remainder of the growing period if an average crop is to be produced. The conflict in China is definitely a bearish factor for Indian cotton as should this be a protracted affair the purchasing power of Japan would be reduced still further.

MODERATE TURNOVER.

There has been a moderate turnover in our local spot market. Most of the unsold stock is unattractive in style and staple and consumers are finding it increasingly difficult to secure suitable cotton and the basis of anything better than Broach remains very firm. Even cottons like Coompta and Western were neglected for so long are now difficult to buy unless at an advancing basis.

We continue to hold a moderately bullish view for Indian cotton and would recommend the covering of short sales before the Bureau Report is published on Monday.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 6	224.60-60
August	220.70-240
October	220.50-270
November	219.80-200
December	220.50-270
February	220.50-270

tried both on the Right and Left bank and the results obtained have shown promise of further development. Multiplication of improved seed—The scheme put in operation for multiplication, distribution and extension of the seed of improved varieties is based on the 'unit' system i.e. each 'unit' ultimately aims at supplying sufficient pure seed of each improved variety of cotton for 25,000 acres in a cycle of five years.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED SEED.

Large quantities of seed were distributed by the staff of the Cotton Supervisor. Special consideration being given for the establishment as early as possible of a compact block of long-stapled cotton of at least 3,00,000 acres in Thar Parkar District.

Investigation of special problems.
On the right bank tract the Black headed cricket continues to cause serious damage to cotton in certain areas, such as Shahdadkot. Another important problem is the conversion of high lying rice areas for growing of cotton. The Jassid pest on cotton requires special and immediate investigation. The history of American cotton cultivation in Sind has clearly indicated the serious problem of finding a Jassid resistant type. A scheme for investigation into this problem has been submitted to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for financial assistance.

GINNING AND MARKETING ORGANISATION
With the establishment of Government Ginning Factory at Mirpurkhas in the year 1934, it has been possible to gin the produce of Government Farms and few selected registered growers and to supply pure seed for sowing purposes. 9,000 maunds of Kappas was ginned this year and the produce was marketed through the agency of the department and sold to importers of cotton firms in Bombay and Karachi. A small consignment of cotton was despatched to an interested firm in the United Kingdom in order to stimulate greater trade in the development of cotton cultivation in Sind and to ascertain foreign trade requirements. The unique feature of marketing work

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the closed of business on Friday, the 30th July 1937.

(a) Demand Liabilities—	127,21,04,000
(b) In Burma	5,86,68,300
2 Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	103,97,00,000
(b) In Burma	5,21,46,000
3 Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,03,32,000
(b) In Burma	3,48,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	10,000
(b) In Burma	15,76,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	74,44,000
(b) In Burma	1,53,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	26,97,000
(b) In Burma	1,16,000
4 Balances with Reserve Bank	35,77,74,000
5 Advances—	
(a) In India	105,62,89,000
(b) In Burma	4,75,81,000
6 Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	5,19,90,000
(b) In Burma	18,53,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The half yearly report ending on 30 June 1937 of the Imperial Bank of India is as under:—

The Reserve Bank Rate and the Imperial Bank Advance Rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent throughout the half-year.

Demand for money, which had remained poor throughout 1936, improved at the beginning of the current year. Supplies being ample, there has, however, been no stringency and interest rates have remained low.

The advances and bills discounted in India and Burma of the Scheduled Banks, which were Rs. 105 crores on 1st January 1937, rose to Rs. 132 crores by the middle of April but fell back to Rs. 123 crores at the end of June, while deposits with the Scheduled Banks in India and Burma rose during the half-year from Rs. 234 crores to Rs. 241 crores.

Commodity prices generally improved during the early part of the year but declined in the second quarter, cotton, rubber and Burma rice prices falling back to round about their January levels while wheat and sugar closed lower on the half-year.

Exports of gold diminished still further during the past half-year. The net export of Rs. 7 3/4 crores was, moreover, largely set off by the sale of silver aggregating Rs. 4 1/4 crores. The improvement in the country's balance of trade has, however, kept sterling exchange rates firm and the Reserve Bank of India has been in a position to purchase £28 1/2 millions at 1/5 1/8d.

Coincident with the deflection of money into commercial enterprises which trade recovery has induced, there has been a set-back in the price of Government Securities and this has been aggravated by the political tension in Europe. 3 1/2 per cent Government paper which was quoted at par at the opening of the year closed at Rs. 94-10-0 and the terminable loans have correspondingly weakened.

The average yield on Treasury Bills during the half-year was Rs. 1-0-5 per cent per annum as compared with Rs. 0-12-6 per cent per annum during the corresponding half of 1936.

The usual and necessary provisions having been made, the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 39,09,860-15-11 which, with Rs. 23,02,641-14-11 brought forward from the half-year ended the 31st December 1936, makes a total of Rs. 62,12,502-14-10. This sum the Directors of the Bank have disposed of as follows:—

Rs. a. p.

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free of Income-tax	33,75,000 0 0
2. Transferred to Pension Funds	72,400 0 0
3. Transferred to Premises Accounts	2,50,000 0 0
4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	30,15,102 14 10
Total	67,12,502 14 10

The usual Statement of Accounts and Report of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1937 are annexed.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as on 30th June 1937 has been drawn up, as required by regulation 54 (3) of the Bank's Act, in conformity with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, as amended by the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1935, which came into force on the 15th January last.

The amount of Depreciation written off Premises under the head of Dead Stock includes the sum of Rs. 2 1/2 lacs transferred to Premises Account out of Profits last December, the sum of Rs. 2 1/2 lacs similarly transferred this June and also the sums of Rs. 5 lacs each, which were set aside from Profits in June 1935 and June 1934 respectively.

was that the growers produce was sold as lint and seed. Ordinarily the growers effect sale of their cotton as kappas (seed cotton) and do not obtain fair value for their produce. The value of the produce obtained by sale of lint and seed was comparatively higher than that obtainable on the local market. Propaganda for extension of improved varieties and improved methods of cultivation—Besides the organisation of shows a novel method of propaganda through cinema film was introduced during the year. The touring Agricultural propaganda party equipped with a portable cinema, exhibits, charts etc. held demonstrations in different villages. This method has proved to be very successful in educating the cultivators in the technique of cotton cultivation and use of improved implements.—A. P.

SIROLIN-ROCHE
CURED MY COUGH
IT WILL CURE YOURS ALSO IF YOU TAKE IT IMMEDIATELY

Indian Insurance Companies

INSURANCE to-day plays an important part in the trade and commerce of every country.

India in particular has not so far been coming into line with other countries.

But to-day there are quite a number of strong, substantial and stable Indian Insurance Companies.

Whether it is LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, or any other class of insurance, Indian Insurance Companies are able to accept every Insurance Business that India can place.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES expect every Indian to do his duty by whole heartedly supporting INDIAN COMPANIES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1920.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000	Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	5,62,50,000	Reserve Liability of Shareholders	5,62,50,000

Local Head Offices:
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS
BANKING FACILITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN. **SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED AT INTEREST.**

Copies of Conditions of Business obtainable at any office of the Bank. Deposits withdrawable on demand. Rules of Business can be obtained on application.

Income-Tax Returns prepared and Claims made on behalf of Constituents.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 6.

The monsoon has been strong in Malabar, West Central Provinces, West Central India, United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Hills of Assam, and weak elsewhere. A western disturbance caused a few duststorms in Baluchistan.

Rainfall has also been nearly general in Konkan and local in Bengal, East Central India, East Central Provinces, and East Rajputana and occurred at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, South East Madras and North Madras Coast.

The Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Dehra Dun five inches; Mussoree four; Indore, Nagpur, Calcut and Coochin three; Chetrapunji, Dibrugarh and Dalhousie two; Tezpur, Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar, Roorkee and Mahabaleswar one and half; Kanker, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Simla, Karwar, Mangalore, Trivandrum and Mercara one inch.

Forecast: Monsoon will be active in the West Coast, Central

Parts of the country, East Bengal and Assam. Local rain is likely in the rest of the Northeast, India West Deccan and Mysore, with a few falls in East Deccan, East Madras, Gujrat, East Rajputana and the United Provinces Plains. There will be fairly widespread thundershowers on and near the Punjab, the United Provinces Hills and scattered dust or thundershowers on the Frontier are likely to continue.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY
Summary of Meteorological Observations, during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-8-1937.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.04 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees 1.2 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.3 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.
Rain in 24 hours 0.25 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 0.68 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 50.16 inches.
Weather Remark—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-8-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-6 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Government of India have been pleased to appoint Dr. Mohammad Nazim, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Patna, as a Corresponding Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years with effect from the 28th July, 1937.

Pre-Bureau Covering In Cotton

MARKET DISCOUNTING A CROP OF 15 MILLION BALES

Excessive Heat In Texas And Oklahoma

Bombay, Aug 6.—On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was fairly firm on pre-Bureau covering. Weather in Texas and Oklahoma is said to be hot and rain would be beneficial while Eastern Belt needs dry weather. Thus for the first time we have desired weather and if such unfavourable continues we believe prices will work upward. But at the same time the recent covering is weakening the technical situation. The Bureau report seems to be slightly bullish and it will be advisable to cover all sales.

The market opened steady on further pre-Bureau covering by commission houses and trade interests and further foreign buying. New interest was looking pending the Bureau report. A renewed hedge selling although moderate and not pressing was also in evidence. Prices advanced further on the short covering and the tone of the market was steady.

Nothing further is reported in connection with loans and crop control but it is reported that a special session will be called in October to consider agricultural bills.

NEW YORK MARKET
The market opened at a rise of 8 points with October 10.92. Under scattered selling prices declined 6 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.86. Later on prices advanced 13 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 10.98, which was the highest level for the day. The market again reacted and closed at a rise of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 11.35c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 11.26c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with October 5.99. There was Bombay and Japanese scattered buying and covering met local selling. Later prices eased on hedging and local selling on more favourable reports but prices improved on better New York. The market at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.17d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton futures market was steady and Sakels futures closed 15 points with Spot cotton 2 points up at 9.50d. Uppers futures gained 52 to 15 points but Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 9.53d. per lb.

LARGE PRODUCTION
With the official acreage estimate moving fears of an excessively large production this season cotton responded to active Wall Street buying and rallied by over two dollars a bale, but the absence of other support was disappointing and has caused later partial reactions. Selling, however, has not been aggressive because of hesitancy to take up short positions just before the most critical growing period of the season, but professionals are generally bearish because of the favourable weather in most parts of the belt; temperatures are sufficiently high to provide natural control of weevils except in the south west, where frequent rains have favoured insect activity.

TRADE UNCERTAIN
Apart from allaying fears of a crop of 15,000,000 bales the acreage estimate left the trade uncertain about the final output and there are widely varying ideas ranging from 12,500,000 to 14,500,000 bales. The average yield by states for the past four years would produce 13,500,000 bales on the present acreage with an allowance for average abandonment, but conditions so far point to possibilities of a yield exceeding last year's 1936b per acre, so that the crop may possibly reach 14,000,000 bales.

TEXTILE SALES
Large textile sales following the dullness since the spring have cheered sentiment, creating the belief that consumption may be sustained through the remainder of the summer. The official consumption figure for June was slightly below expectations but it was still relatively high, and it is believed to assure that the season's total will be 8,000,000 bales.

The tightness of the July position just before the last trading day on Friday is a temporarily strengthening feature. The trade continues to absorb offerings, creating a scarcity of contracts, and southern negotiators still seasonally tight. Spots remain dull but Texas shippers anticipate activity shortly because of the unusually small new crop commitments so far made. "M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES
New York October highest 10.99+13 (11-37 p.m.)
New York October lowest 10.93+13 (10-13 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.05+12
Liverpool October lowest 5.97+04
Messrs. Bishwambharai Maheshwari have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: President decides no loan without crop control. Expect special congress. October. Temperatures too high Texas Oklahoma. Rains would be beneficial. Warmer dry rather is needed Eastern belt.
Believe peak crop condition passed. Anticipate continued flow adverse reports hereafter.
Expect a further advance; possibility local speculators covering due to Bureau report.

Wheat: Market firmer or belief that peak of South Western movement has been reached the latter demand for totals.
Messrs. Dovkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:
"Short covering continues notwithstanding beneficial rains in Texas and tendency to increase crop estimates. Crop outlook suggests selling on a further advance."
"Believe market is discounting a crop of about 15,000,000 bales but private estimates average about 15,200,000 bales. Covering by shorts before report."
"Shorts principal buyers are getting somewhat nervous about Government loan. Do not think advance will go."

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Aug 5
Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

LINSEED OIL
London, Aug 5
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 29/9
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Sept Dec paid buyers 29/4 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Aug 5
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 9/5
Sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Aug 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 3 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 6
Following a further improvement of 11 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 206/4 for Broach A/M delivery. The opening weakness was due to advices from Washington that the question of loans will be discussed in October. There was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 206/12. In view of the Bureau report due on Monday there was no new business.

The Liverpool market opened today at a rise of 2 points and later on was quoted unchanged which influenced some liquidation and prices were quoted in the local market at Rs. 206/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:
Broach J/A 193 12 0
Broach A/M 207 4 0
Omra D/J 192 12 0
Bengal D/J 155 4 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 6
Broach J/A 603 51,100

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 6
M G— 201 198 195 192
Broach No. 2 213 210 207 204
Surat 233 230 227 224
Rajpuri 249 246 243 240
Navsari 283 280 257 254

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Aug 6
50 Viram Latha Hansi 4 on
80 Narshi Nagshi Navli 16 on
41 Narshi Nagshi Navli 16 on
65 Kamla Mill Hyderabad 206 1/2
39 Rubi Mill Kapadwanj 2 off
150 Raghuvanshi Mill Bengal 150
48 Down Mill Virpur 210
100 Bombay and Co. Vakaner 146

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 6
Bengal Superfine 157/59
Bengal Fine 155/57
C P 1 155/57
C P 2 150/52
Arvi 189/90
Ellichpur 185/88
Khamgaon 185/88
Mulgaon 185/88
Khandesh 178/82
Jalna Sailu 180/83
Burwah Sanavadi 185/87
Mathia 155/60
Broach Fine 203/13
Punjab Ame. 258/68
Punjab 29F 233/38
J-gadia Ankleshar 243/48
Surat 253/58
Kamala 382/87

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 6
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales Yesterday. This year. 206,178
Central India 338,410
Barsi and Nagar 174,937
Hyderabad Gaonri 101,868
Berar 579,902
Central Provinces 114,551
Total Omras 1,514,505
Dholera 181,528
N W Provinces 28
Rajputana 97,264
Sind-Punjab 350,140
Broach 342,624
Coimpta and Dharwar 51
Westerns Northern 40,527
Cocanada 155
Tinnevely and Cambodia 20
Persian 14
American 20,194
Egyptian and African 217
Gomilla, Burma and other sorts 226
Total 496 3,096,248

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 29th July
Europe 527 473,556
Japan and China 6,950 1,519,870
Coast Ports 353 38,274
Up-country by Rail 231,161
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 41,976
Total 7,810 2,363,940

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool: October 163 a-
nuary 75 at cross rate 4.98 1/4
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938
207/8 Liverpool May 1938 6.17 Rs. 61 1/4
at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938
207/4 New York May 11.08 Rs. 40 at
cross rate 4.98 1/4

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 6
Broach J/A opening 193 3/4 highest
194 1/2 lowest 192 1/4 closing 192 1/4
Broach A/M 1938 opening 205 3/4
highest 207 lowest 205 1/2 closing 206
Omra D/J opening 189; highest 189
lowest 189 closing 189
Bengal D/J opening 15 1/4 highest
155 lowest 154 closing 154
Tejmandi for Broach April May (21-
8-37) Rs 8 1/2
Tejmandi for Broach April May (31-
3-38) Rs 24 1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 5
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton 413-6-3
August sellers
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton 415-2-6
August sellers
Mixed Bombay London c.i.f. ton 415-10-0
August sellers
Rajpuri Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton 414-17-6
August sellers
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton 414-10-0
August sellers

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 5
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels 41/9
Jan Feb sellers
Wheat Barilla Russo parcels 43/9
August sellers
Wheat South Australian parcels 46
August sellers

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 6
Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1/2d. to £6-19-8. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.98 1/4. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 132.82. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. for Spot and forward was quoted 1/16d. up at 20 1/16d. India bought and speculators sold. The market was steady. Later on there were small buyers at 1/16th over fixed prices. New York Spot silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures were unchanged. Shanghai T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover.

GOLD

Ready 34 8 6
Shravan 34 8 3
Bhadava 34 7 3

SILVER

Ready 51 14 0
Shravan 51 15 0
Bhadava 52 3 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 5
Spot 20 1/16
Forward 20 1/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per oz 26-19-8

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 5
Copper £58 13 9
Lead £23 8 9
Spelter £24 10 0
Tin £266 15 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 5
August 45.10
September 45.15
December 45.15

BETTER FEELING IN LONDON METALS

A Liverpool cable states: Metal: London metal exchange advancing owing to a generally better feeling and improved demand on the spot. Stocks in the manufacturers hands are small. Many of the leading firms think well of the market.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 6
Temperatures between 98 and 102 in Oklahoma and Texas. Light to moderate rainfall in Texas, Arkansas and Central Belt, more rain expected.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 6
Following steadier Liverpool and Chicago advices, the local market ruled steady with a slightly better enquiry. It is reported that the peak of the movement of wheat crop in U. S. A. is passed and prices will improve under decreasing offerings. Quotations were as under:
Linseed September 8 2 6
Linseed May 8 1 3
Wheat September 5 8 3
Wheat January 5 13 0
Wheat May 5 8 9

Groundnuts Coromendal Shelled

London, Aug 5
September 214-10-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 6
Groundnuts August— 37 11 0
Opening 37 15 0
Highest 37 15 0
Lowest 37 9 0
Closing 37 9 0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 5
Call Loan London 7 1/2
3 per cent 81 3/4
1 1/2 per cent 194/59
4 1/2 per cent 194/55
4 1/2 per cent 1950/68
5 per cent 192/42
2 1/2 per cent 1919/52
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 100 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan 100 1/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 6
Wheat 1,024 cwt.
Linseed 4,630 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 102 cwt.
Groundnuts 909 cwt.
Castorseed 714 cwt.
Rice 44,325 cwt.
Myra olams 735 cwt.
Mowrasse 374 cwt.
Gram 624 cwt.
Joovar 1,358 cwt.
Barley 508 cwt.
Bajree 1,540 cwt.
Indian sugar 1,285 cwt.
Coal 167 tons.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 6
October 105 5/8d.
March 104 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 6
dol 1.15 3/8
dol 1.15 5/8
dol 1.16 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 5
September 2.54-3
December 2.45-4
March 2.39-3
Receipts into Bombay 3,095,723
Receipts into Bombay 3,110,923
Decrease 15,071

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 5
Java ready 15 8 0
September shipment 15 4 0
Oct Dec shipment 15 4 0
Kesar ready 10 7 0
Saraya ready 10 7 0
Spot Java 46

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 6
2 3/4 per cent 1946/52 100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 101/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/14
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/7
1 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/12
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/2
4 per cent 1960/70 111/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/2
5 per cent 1939/44 105/13
5 per cent 1940/43 108/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/5
TAX FREES
per cent 1933/38 111/8
5 per cent 1945/55 120/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104
per cent 1935 Mysore 123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4 per cent B P I 1974 108/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
3 per cent M Deb 1949 117/8
3 per cent 1954 130/8
6 per cent K P I 1956 130/8
5 1/2 per cent B I 1937 101/8
N.P.A.N. 1/2 per cent Government loan opened to-day at Rs. 97/7 and closed as above with a fair amount of business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug 6
B C HATE 1 0 0 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1 1/8 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1 1/8 5/32
Bank's buying D 1 1/8 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/8 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 267 1/8
Bank's buying T T 264 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 992
Bank's buying T T 1,012
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 5/8
Bank's buying D D 67 3/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92
CHASS RATT—
New York London 4.98 1/4 5th inst-
Japan London 1/2 6th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 6th inst-
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 6th instant
Java London 9/01 6th instant
London Paris 132.82 5th instant
London Belgium 29.58 1/4 5th inst-
London Switzerland 21.68 1/4 5th inst-
London Berlin 12.37 3/4 5th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 5th inst-
London New York 4.98 1/4 5th instant
London Amsterdam 9.08 1/4 5th inst-
London Italy 94.55 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet
Near Steady Forward.
Gold £6-19-8 1/2 4th instant
Gold £6-19-8 5th instant
Silver London Ready 20 5th instant
Silver London Forward 4 1/2 5th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 4th inst-
Silver New York Ready 45 5th inst-
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 5th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY—
Call 1/4 per cent 3 months 3/4 per cent 1 months 1 per cent
Tone—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 5
Call Loan London 7 1/2
3 per cent 81 3/4
1 1/2 per cent 194/59
4 1/2 per cent 194/55
4 1/2 per cent 1950/68
5 per cent 192/42
2 1/2 per cent 1919/52
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 100 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan 100 1/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 6
Wheat 1,024 cwt.
Linseed 4,630 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 102 cwt.
Groundnuts 909 cwt.
Castorseed 714 cwt.
Rice 44,325 cwt.
Myra olams 735 cwt.
Mowrasse 374 cwt.
Gram 624 cwt.
Joovar 1,358 cwt.
Barley 508 cwt.
Bajree 1,540 cwt.
Indian sugar 1,285 cwt.
Coal 167 tons.

Cotton Arrivals

Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 1,056
Receipts into Bombay 1,056
Receipts into Bombay 1,056
Receipts into Bombay 1,056
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Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 6
67.40+30
67.80+40
F 7.00

Tata Power Shares Look-up

BOMBAY BURMAS IN DEMAND

Steel Section Quiet But Steady

BOMBAY, August 6.
The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour but in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Power shares were fairly active and registered some improvement.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 978 and after declining to Rs. 976 improved to Rs. 982 and closed unchanged at Rs. 978. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 235 and improved to Rs. 237. Central India shares were steady at Rs. 278 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 351.

Hydro Electric section was steady. Andhra changed hands at Rs. 1,737 and Hydros improved to Rs. 181. Tata Power were firm and after opening at Rs. 1,467 declined to Rs. 1,462 and advanced to Rs. 1,482 before closing at Rs. 1,475.

Tata Steel Deferred shares opened at Rs. 1,655 and after advancing to Rs. 1,666 declined to Rs. 1,660. Ordinary shares were steady and closed a shade better at Rs. 352-8.

Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 746 and under improved demand advanced to Rs. 757-8. Scindia shares were in improved demand.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6. Rs. as. ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay Dyeing (978/12) 978 976 982 980
Century (235) 235 237
Central India (278) 278 279 278
Kohinoor (350) 350 349 354 352 351
New Great (251/4) 251 252
Simplex (98/2) 98
Swadeshi (275) 275 274 273
Associated Cement (161) 161
Andhra (1736/4) 1737 1738 1737
Tata Hydro (180) 180 181
Tata Power (1466/4) 1467 1462 1482 1476 1475
Tram Ord (145/15) 145/15
T Steel Dfd (1660) 1655 1660 1658 1653
T Steel Ord (352) 352 354 353/8 352/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/4) 167/8 167/8
Bellapur (173/12) 173 176 175 175/16
Steel Ord (272/8) 272 273 274/8
B Burma (747/8) 746 752 751 758 757/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 5
Messrs. Bativalva and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

Dollars.
Amr Gas and Electric 34
Amr Power and Light Com 11
Amr Power Com 9
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd 78
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd 64
Northern S. Power A 24
American Tel and Tel 170
Western Union Tel 46 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway 53
New York Central Railway 40 1/4
N Y N Hartford H Railway 14
Douglas Aircraft 58
Skelly Oil 59
Bethlehem Steel 97
National Steel 38
Republic Steel 117 3/4
United S Steel 60 1/2
Nickel and Copper Mining 60 1/2
At Nickel of Canada 84 1/2
Chryco 115
General Motors 56 1/2
General Electric 50 1/2
American Radiator 21
Union Carbide 100 1/2
Barnsdall Oil 25
Consolidated Oil 16
Socony Oil 22
St. Oil of N J 49
Cline Bank (Rs. 6) 45
National City Bank 27
United Aircraft 29
Slightly irregular market. Turnover 800,000 shares. Brokers loans up 12 months 53 cents, in second quarter 53 cents. Skelly Oil Co., earned in second quarter 1.75, in six months 3.22, in twelve months 5.65. United Air Corp earned in second quarter 39 cents, in six months 67 cents. National Dairy products earning for 6 months amount to 3/4.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 6
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—
Names of Company Latest prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ord 8 0 0
Stock 8 0 0
Atlas Elect and Geni Trust Ord 5 9 6
Bank of London and S America 6 6 0
S. B. and C. I. Ry. Ord Stock 11 0 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref. 1 3 3
Cables and Wireless New Ord 1 3 3
Stock 85 5 0
Cawnpore electric (Sup) Ord 2 7 0
Cellulose Acetate (Sik) Ord 0 14 0
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord 0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord 2 16 6
Foreign Ry Inv Trust 40 0 0
5 per cent Prf Stk 40 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust 105 0 0
Defd Stk. 7 10 0
Eastern Bank Ltd 0 5 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord 0 5 3
C and E Morton 7 per cent 5 17 6
Preference 0 9 6
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ord 0 4 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord 0 7 3
Sahadara Saharanpur L Ry 94 0 0
4 1/2 per cent Deb 0 9 9
United Premier Oil and 0 9 9
Cake Ord

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Aug 5
This week
Total bullion 327,500,000
Public deposit 1,200,000
Receipts 0th deposits 132,500,000
Government securities 120,000,000
(b)

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Quiet And Wheat Easy But Base Metals Firmer

On Friday crossrates ruled quiet. NEW YORK COTTON EASY. New York cotton opened steady but thereafter prices declined on general pre-Bureau liquidation. The tone was easy. BULLION QUIET. London gold and silver ruled quiet. WHEAT EASY. Wheat was easy on fears of Russian offerings. Base metals were very strong. SECURITIES STEADY. The London Stock Exchange was generally firm but business was restricted by approaching settlement arrangements. Gifted securities kept steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

Previous closing	10.95
To-day's opening	10.96
Difference	+0.01
To-day's closing	10.93
Difference	-0.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Previous closing	6.04
To-day's opening	6.05
Difference	+0.01
To-day's closing	6.04
Difference	unchanged

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 6. Cotton was devoid of interest with traders generally adopting waiting attitude pending the release of Bureau figures but the undertone appeared to be very steady although movements were narrow. Trading in October began at 10.95 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered foreign buying but the demand was restricted owing to the fact that prospects of the crop loan were on the wane with October easing slightly to 10.94 but the tone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.93 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening prices:—
July (10.94/10.92) 10.96/10.96
October (10.97/10.86) 10.87/10.87
October (10.87/10.86) 10.87/10.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON

American October (5.90) 6.02
American December (6.00) 6.02
Egyptian August (9.00) 9.00
Egyptian September (9.15) 9.15

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 6. Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 209-4 and Rs. 208-12. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 208-4.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—
TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 6. Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 105 1/2 and December 106. The market kept steady on better overseas cables but subsequently the demand quietened down with traders nervous over the possibility of Russian offerings although the undertone kept steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 6. Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.14 3/4. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation due to lower outside cables and favourable crop prospects with September further easing to 1.14 1/2.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).
Delivery Sept. 1937
Bombay, Aug. 6.
Rs. a. p.
8 1 6 Gold ready
8 1 9 Gold 1st settlement Shrawan
8 2 2 Gold 2nd settlement Bhadava
8 2 6 Sovereign

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 6.
Silver ready
Silver 1st settlement Shrawan
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadava
Gold ready
Gold 1st settlement Shrawan
Gold 2nd settlement Bhadava
Sovereign

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Wheat September
Wheat January
Wheat May
Linseed September
Linseed May
The tone was quietly steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 6.
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
General Motors (67) 57
Anacostia Copper Mining (60 3/4) 61 3/4
U. S. Steel Common (119 1/4) 119 1/4
U. S. Steel Preferred (135 1/2) 135 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 6.
Silver ready
Silver 1st settlement Shrawan
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadava
Gold ready
Gold 1st settlement Shrawan
Gold 2nd settlement Bhadava
Sovereign

TINS VERY PROMINENT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Buying In Base Metals

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, Aug. 6. On the Stock Exchange the account closed in a very satisfactory manner and sufficient new time buying appeared to offset the end of account sales. Among leading industrial tins especially were prominent. Far Eastern bonds again rallied. Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—
Opening 97 6 0
Highest 97 7 0
Lowest 97 6 0
Closing 97 6 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

LONDON, Aug. 6. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 291 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

LONDON, Aug. 6. 3 per cent Indian Loan (291 3/4) 291 3/4
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4 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (291 3/4) 291 3/4
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AUSTRALIAN LOANS

LONDON, Aug. 6. 3 per cent Australian Loan (106 1/2) 106 1/2
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BRITISH FUNDS

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 6. After being firm markets generally were quieter owing to preliminary settlement arrangements restricting business. The general tone was good especially in Kaffirs.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (145-9) 153-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (59 1/2) 59 1/2
Musical Industries (20-9) 22-4
Prinching Johnson (42-8) 42-8
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-3
Woolworth Ordinary (73-0) 73-0
Realisation 1930 (53-0) 53-0
Dunlop Rubber (34 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Ford Motors (27-3) 27-3
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (58-5) 58-5 1/2
British American Tobacco (125-7 1/2) 125-0
Carreos A (58 1/2) 58 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 152-0
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2
Distillers (111-6) 112-0
Bredford Dyer (58 1/2) 58 1/2
British Celanese (17 1/2) 17 1/2
I and P Coates Ordinary (45-4 1/2) 45-4 1/2
Courtauld's Ordinary (53-4 1/2) 53-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-9) 32-9
Inter Nickels (64-10 1/2) 65-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (105 1/2) 105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Donoro Tea (46-6) 46-6
Empire of India (33-9) 33-9
RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (40-6) 41-0
Gula Kelampayan (42-6) 42-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (39-6) 39-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (59) 59
Nandydrog (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (20-1 1/2) 20-5
Rio Tinto (22-8) 22-8 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (65) 65-0
Rand Mines (57 3/8) 57 1/4
MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (51 3/8) 51 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (81-3) 81-3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 6. Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 105 1/2 and December 106. The market kept steady on better overseas cables but subsequently the demand quietened down with traders nervous over the possibility of Russian offerings although the undertone kept steady.

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Wheat September
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Bombay, Aug. 6.
Silver ready
Silver 1st settlement Shrawan
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadava
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DECLINE IN YARN PRICES

Speculative Buying In Base Metals

Bombay, Aug. 6. The sharp decline in cotton prices and the consequent decline in yarn prices reported in our last has continued further during the week under review and accordingly prices in almost all kinds of yarns have declined further to the extent of 1/8th to 1/4th anna per lb. In case of Indian yarns almost all quotations are nominal in as much as there have been no important transactions at all during the last few days. The sellers apparently have been quoting nominally the same or slightly lower prices but are very eager to sell off their stocks even at much lower prices provided they have been offered bulk business at anything like reasonable level. Buyers on the other hand naturally prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing any purchases in bulk at present. The market is therefore practically stagnant without any important business doing. The local mills are also inclined to make deals of some of their yarns but no buyers are forthcoming for any decent quantities. Reports from various important consuming centres are not at all encouraging and prices have been reported to be declining almost every day in sympathy with continued heavy decline in cotton. On the whole the future tendency is still not hopeful and further decline in prices is expected in the next few days.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Speculative Buying In Base Metals

Bombay, Aug. 6. The sharp decline in cotton prices and the consequent decline in yarn prices reported in our last has continued further during the week under review and accordingly prices in almost all kinds of yarns have declined further to the extent of 1/8th to 1/4th anna per lb. In case of Indian yarns almost all quotations are nominal in as much as there have been no important transactions at all during the last few days. The sellers apparently have been quoting nominally the same or slightly lower prices but are very eager to sell off their stocks even at much lower prices provided they have been offered bulk business at anything like reasonable level. Buyers on the other hand naturally prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing any purchases in bulk at present. The market is therefore practically stagnant without any important business doing. The local mills are also inclined to make deals of some of their yarns but no buyers are forthcoming for any decent quantities. Reports from various important consuming centres are not at all encouraging and prices have been reported to be declining almost every day in sympathy with continued heavy decline in cotton. On the whole the future tendency is still not hopeful and further decline in prices is expected in the next few days.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

LONDON, Aug. 6. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 291 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

LONDON, Aug. 6. 3 per cent Indian Loan (291 3/4) 291 3/4
3 per cent Indian Loan (291 3/4) 291 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (291 3/4) 291 3/4
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AUSTRALIAN LOANS

LONDON, Aug. 6. 3 per cent Australian Loan (106 1/2) 106 1/2
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BRITISH FUNDS

LONDON, Aug. 6. 3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (106 1/2) 106 1/2
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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 6. After being firm markets generally were quieter owing to preliminary settlement arrangements restricting business. The general tone was good especially in Kaffirs.

INDUSTRIALS

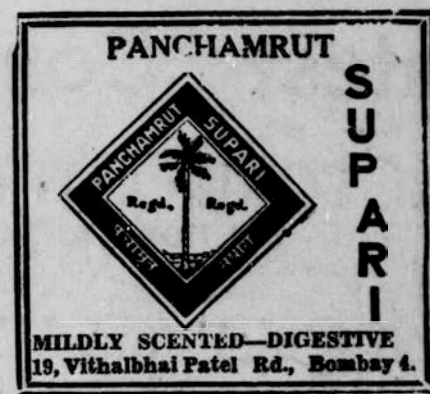
Standard Motors (145-9) 153-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (59 1/2) 59 1/2
Musical Industries (20-9) 22-4
Prinching Johnson (42-8) 42-8
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-3
Woolworth Ordinary (73-0) 73-0
Realisation 1930 (53-0) 53-0
Dunlop Rubber (34 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Ford Motors (27-3) 27-3
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (58-5) 58



The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937

Rajen Babu Sticks To His Guns

Joint Formula Emanated From Punjab

OFFER IS STILL OPEN: WILL JINNAH ACCEPT IT?

PATNA, August 6. "Mr. Jinnah's statement of the 2nd August astounds me. I quoted my letter of 24th January, 1935 to Mr. Jinnah in full in my last statement. I expressly stated therein that 'the only way for progress is to jointly formulate some proposals which I and you could put before our respective organisations as jointly emanating from us' and Mr. Jinnah wrote in reply on 27th January, 'I shall be glad to meet you in my individual capacity for the purpose referred to in your letter', says Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of a statement to the press.

Joint Formula

"The purpose referred to in my letter was no other than jointly formulating some proposals which could be placed before the League and the Congress as jointly emanating from us. The result of the discussions was the formula and I am surprised that Mr. Jinnah says that it emanated from me and my friends and that he never accepted it.

NO EXCLUSIVE CREDIT

"In support he refers to some statement that he published several weeks after the breakdown of the negotiations. I do not remember to have seen this statement of his in the Press. But I remember that on a later occasion, on the eve of his departure for England, he made a statement in which he said something to the same effect. As soon as I saw it I wrote to him in England that I could not take the credit for the formula exclusively, which had emanated from both of us.

EMANATED FROM PUNJAB

"The fact is that I was not even aware of the formula and was casually told by some friends that in the Punjab a formula had been found which had very nearly been accepted by all parties, but which for some reason failed to get through at the last moment.

I mentioned this to Mr. Jinnah and he got it from some friends who knew all about it. When I got it from him I worked out the details for my satisfaction and after discussions we both adopted it. I was unwilling to accept one part of it till the last moment and pressed Mr. Jinnah to give it up, as the Sikhs were opposed to it and the Muslims gained nothing substantial by it. But Mr. Jinnah was not agreeable and I ultimately yielded.

SURPRISING STATEMENT

After all this, to say that the formula had emanated from me and my friends and that Mr. Jinnah did not give it even his conditional assent takes my breath away.

I do not think any useful purpose can be served by making statements and counter-statements relating to what happened in 1935.

STRAIGHT QUESTION

I desire to assert emphatically that my statement is correct. Does Mr. Jinnah want the world to believe that I took the trouble of running after Sikh and Hindu Mahasabha leaders and Pandit Malaviyaji to get their assent to the formula without even a conditional assent to it from Mr. Jinnah? Does he want the world to believe after our correspondence quoted above that the formula emanated from me and that he was in the position of a person who would not care to consider it unless I had secured for it the approval of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikhs? If that was so, where was the use of having any talk with me? I was representing the Congress and had nothing to do either with the Mahasabha or such of the Sikhs as were outside the Congress.

WHY IT WAS DROPPED

"The facts are simple. We jointly prepared the formula, and both accepted it. It was dropped because Mr. Jinnah insisted on the assent of Pandit Malaviyaji, and others. I had Mr. Jinnah's assurance that there would be no difficulty on the Muslim side as, barring some, most of the leaders would be agreeable.

I accepted the formula then and accept it even to-day. I offered to get it ratified by the Congress. I offer to do so even to-day. Mr. Jinnah on the other hand says now in effect that he never accepted the formula even in his personal capacity and is not prepared to do so even to-day. If I get the formula accepted by the Congress then he will place it before the Muslim League, without a commitment even on his own part personally to support it.

I leave it to the public to judge between us both on the question of the fact and on our respective attitudes.—United Press

POLICE GUARD ATTACKED

Officer & 6 Sepoys Injured: Sequel To Handcuffing Of Undertrials

AMRITSAR, Aug. 6. A police guard escorting 87 undertrial prisoners from the sub-jail to the district court was attacked by the prisoners on reaching the court compound. Six policemen and a sub-inspector were injured.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the spot and the prisoners finally overpowered. It is stated the undertrials had objected to being handcuffed and also resented certain orders of the police escort.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR STANDS BY HON. NOORI

(From A Correspondent) SHOLAPUR, Aug. 6. A huge mass meeting convened by Messrs. Chandsaheb Yakub-saheb, Syed Madar and Khajabhai was held yesterday evening in Islam Chowk. Mr. Abdul Karim Lunje presided. Resolution congratulating Hon. Noori was passed unanimously. The Mohomedan population resented the "Purdah" meeting held previously under Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, where Hon. Noori was condemned for joining Congress.

Congressmen Resent Sawarkar's Joining Democrats

(From A Correspondent) SHOLAPUR, Aug. 6. Barrister Sawarkar is arriving here on Sunday. Sholapur public is most unwilling to accord him a reception as he has joined the Democratic Party. The Congress Committee, the Press Kamgar Union and other radical youths resolved not to participate in the reception.

1,000 LORRY DRIVERS GO ON STRIKE

RAWALPINDI, August 6. In pursuance of a decision of the Provincial Motor Union, a thousand lorries and 3,000 operatives on the Murree-Kohala-Kashmir Road struck to-day as a protest against the disparity of loads allowed to a truck on different portions of the route. The important fruit trade between Rawalpindi and Kashmir involving several lakhs of rupees is likely to be hard hit.—A. P.

Mr. Jinnah Meets Interviewers On Sunday

Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League will be glad to meet those who wish to interview him, on Sunday, (the 8th August) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the League Office, Shahru Castle, Mohamed Ali Road.



Miss C. Machya, B.A., of Coorg who arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening after passing the 22nd International Montessori Diploma and is taking up an appointment with the Nizam's Government.

CATHOLICS STAND BY CONGRESS

Lord Bishop Of Tuticorin Opens Swadeshi Exhibition

TUTICORIN, Aug. 5. "A new era has opened in the history of India with the acceptance of office by the Congress. The country eagerly looks forward to Congressmen for the appeasement of their hunger and poverty. It is the duty of these people to carry out into action what they have promised. "Though it is difficult to forecast what future will bring one can be sure from the condition of the country and the personnel of the Ministry that great good will come out for the masses." Thus remarked His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Francis T. Roche, Lord Bishop of Tuticorin, declaring open the Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition here.

CATHOLICS AND PATRIOTISM

"Swadeshi Exhibition spells of patriotism." "and a time there was when people doubted if Catholics had any sense of patriotism and love for their country in their hearts.

These days are gone and to-day Catholics are behind none in devotion to their country. We are proud to say that two of the three Congress members of the Madras Legislative Assembly are Catholics. They have come forward with a spirit of devotion and service to their motherland. No religion affords so much scope for the development of the spirit of patriotism as Christianity. Love of God and love of the country go together and one develops the other.

FIVE KILLED AND 17 INJURED

Sequel To Lorry Falling Down 25 Feet Below

(From Our Correspondent) KOLHAPUR, Aug. 6. A terrible motor accident on Kolhapur-Radhanagari Road resulting in five dead and about 17 injured seriously, happened yesterday afternoon near a bridge 21 miles from here. All the wounded and dead passengers were brought here last evening. Some of them are in a precarious condition. The accident was due to steering-rod displacement. The lorry somersaulted and fell down 25 feet below, breaking to pieces.

CAR ACCIDENT ON POONA-BOMBAY ROAD

Allabus's Car Smashed But He And Party Saved Providentially

A Muslim M.L.A., and his three friends had a providential escape from a motor disaster which occurred on the Bombay-Poona Road recently. It appears that Mr. Mahomedally Allabus went to Poona to attend the session of the Legislative Assembly. He was returning from Poona with three friends in his car. As they were nearing the Kamseth Railway crossing they experienced a terrible accident. It was raining heavily at the time and the sun had set. Although it was only about 7 p.m., the clouds had made the vision dark and rain had rendered the road mucky and sticky. At some places, the road had knee deep mud.

Near the level crossing, the motor car stuck in the mud and the driver tried to accelerate it but the car would not budge and dashed against the railing with full force caused by the acceleration. The car was reduced to a heap of scraps and Mr. Mahomedally Allabus and his three friends received a terrible shaking and severe injuries.

In this condition they had to remain in the open, drenched in rain, when at about 11 p.m. after about three hours of agony they saw a service bus running towards Bombay. They shouted for help and the bus was stopped. Fortunately there was room enough for them and Mr. Mahomedally and his friends were brought to Bombay.

Here they were immediately attended to by a private doctor and their injuries dressed. The motor car is almost beyond repair, it being estimated that the cost of repairs would be about Rs 2,500.

Referring to the growing discontent in the world and the menace of war and bloodshed in all countries, the Bishop said it was largely due to want of mutual love and kindness between the capitalists and labourers. He appealed to the people to develop an understanding on all sides, as capital and labour were interdependent.—United Press.

YOUTH FESTIVAL ON AUGUST 11

Appeal From Seva Samiti Head Quarters

The Headquarters Commissioner, Seva Samiti Scouts Association, Allahabad writes:

Those who are in touch with the affairs of the progressive countries in the world know the importance of youth movements in relation to the well-being of a country. Each of these countries has an annual youth festival or some suitable substitute for it, at which youths assemble at various centres in villages and towns and give demonstrations of physical fitness and mental alertness in the shape of exercises, gymnastics, wrestling, folk dancing, community singing and short theatricals. Even the elderly persons co-operate with the youths in their respective countries and try to make the festival a success in view of the fact that the real foundation of a country's prosperity rests on the progress and improvement of its youths.

We are all familiar with the rapid strides taken by our country towards progress in many directions and also its aspirations for the future, but it is also it will be for the youths of the country to maintain the progress so far achieved, to fulfil the aspirations at present entertained and also to continue the march towards further progress, so that

India may once more attain the greatness which is her due. Taking all these facts into consideration it is necessary that we, in this country, should also have our youths festival day and that this should be celebrated in a befitting manner.

The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association has been working in this country in the service of the youths for the last 20 years and it is its proud privilege to-day to have on its rolls about a lakh of the promising youths of the country. The National Headquarters, therefore, suggest through the columns of your esteemed journal that the members of this Association should observe and celebrate the youths festival day on the 11th August 1937, in the same manner, if not better, as the youths of other countries do, a reference to which has been made above. District and local scout officers are therefore requested kindly to take a note of it and lose no time in getting themselves to celebrate the 11th August as the youths festival day in a truly national style as it deserves.

The National Headquarters are arranging with the help of the District Association to have a suitable celebration at Allahabad.

RESERVE BANK DIRECTORS

Lots Drawn For Replacing 2 Nominated By Election

MADRAS: August 6.

A meeting of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank was held to-day in the premises of the Bank, Sir James Taylor, the Governor of the Bank, presiding. After the meeting, the following communique was issued by the Secretary:—

"Under regulation 1 of the Reserve Bank of India Regulations for election and meetings of shareholders, it is hereby announced that, under Section 15 (4) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, lots were drawn at a meeting of the Central Board held to-day, and Madras and Rangoon registers were selected for the purpose of replacing the two nominated directors under section 15 (3) by elected directors."—A. P.

Bhavangadh:—On receipt of Coronation Medals from the Government, a Darbar was held on July 20, when the Darbar awarding the Coronation Medals to deserving personalities of the State.

REPEAL TOBACCO ACT

Sind Dealers Demonstrate Before Secretariat

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

The tobacco merchants of Sind held a mammoth demonstration to-day against the Tobacco Act; 1,500 of them collected in front of the Secretariat and raised slogans of "Repeal the Tobacco Act". They demanded that the Government move to put the Bombay District Tobacco Act on the Statute Book permanently should be dropped and that the Act which ordinarily expires in March 1938 should be allowed to die a natural death.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Chief Minister, came out of the Secretariat and promised the demonstrators that their grievances will be considered favourably.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party made a statement asking the demonstrators not to make more demonstrations as he was given to understand that Government had decided to drop the Bill, when it came for discussions at 4-30 p.m. to-day in the Assembly. The demonstrators dispersed after 3 p.m.

Khakshar Movement

During the question hour in the Legislative Assembly to-day the Chief Minister in reply to a question stated that Government had issued orders prohibiting Government servants from taking part in the Khakshar movement as aims and objects of the same were not entirely free from political tinge.—United Press.

REINSTATING OF VILLAGE PATELS

Revenue Minister Considering The Question

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

It is understood the Revenue Minister of the Bombay Government is considering the possibility of reinstating Gujarat village Patels who had resigned during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

In this connection, the Collectors of various districts have been asked to collect the necessary details from Taluka officers. The largest number of Patels resigned during the C. D. Movement was in Bardoli taluka of Surat district.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE SWISS HEADWAITER

